

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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FOR more than a decade past, the predominant note among those who have bewailed the character of the age in which we live has been the complaint that the democracies have produced no leaders; and the decimation by war casualties of what should now be the mature and ruling generation has often been advanced as a reason for that failure. And during all that time, SATURDAY NIGHT has insistently maintained the view that what was lacking was not really leaders but the capacity for being led—the ability to choose leaders, to put faith in them, to make sacrifices for the ideals which they uphold. Leaders are not made, they grow, and they grow by leading, by winning followers. The man who feels that he has already acquired the implicit faith of a thousand men is already strengthened to go forth and win the faith of a hundred thousand.

Ever since the war the men in power in the democracies have not enjoyed the necessary degree of trust from their followers. The decline of democracy really began when Lord Baldwin, knowing that the military position of Great Britain was precarious, did not dare to tell the country so and to ask it to prepare itself for a struggle. From that time on, men in positions of power and knowledge in every democratic country have devoted themselves to "kidding" the electors instead of telling them the truth; and the men who have told them the truth have almost without exception been men with no responsibility as party or government leaders—men with nothing to lose by frankness. Incidentally they have not gained much by frankness either, except the right to say "I told you so."

Mr. Herridge has recently compiled, or had some devoted follower compile, a list of his more prescient warnings over the past three years; and it must be admitted a good many such have been buried in the mass of his oracular utterances. But Mr. Herridge had no general following to alienate, and could afford to speak freely. Mr. T. L. Church has also been in the happy position of being able to remind Parliament of sundry wise prophecies; but Mr. Church too is a lone wolf, hunting on the edge of the Conservative pack but not admitted to a share in its feasts. These are the kind of men who have been free to speak out, because they did not have to worry about whether their followers were with them or not.

Among the men who have had some measure of responsibility and yet have talked to the electors in tones of unpleasant warning, few have been more outspoken than Col. George Drew. And even he, it must be remembered, has had no responsibility for the national as distinguished from the provincial policies of his party. We have consistently deplored the method which he selected since the outbreak of the war for delivering his warnings; for we hold that the interference of the provincial legislatures—whether of Ontario, Quebec or Alberta—in matters which are wholly within the sphere of federal authority is ruinous to national unity. But the matter of those warnings was sound enough, and if Col. Drew had devoted himself to seeking to secure some attention to them from the members of his party in the House of Commons he would have been performing an even greater public service. The trouble is that this country cannot be led in national matters from anywhere except the House of Commons. It cannot be led from a lawyer's office, an editor's desk, a Senator's chair or a provincial legislature. Which merely means that it is still a parliamentary democracy.

## Value of Conscription

WE HAVE been accused of some degree of inconsistency because of our belief that Canada should render the maximum of immediate assistance in the defence of the British Isles, combined with our support of the existing government policy of conscription for home defence only. We do not think there is any grave inconsistency here, in the circumstances. The defence of the British Isles does not call at present for any great immediate contribution of troops, and certainly not of the untrained and unequipped troops which would be all that we could furnish as the result of a general levy. It calls for the utmost possible in men and equipment for the air force, but nobody, we think, has ever suggested that an air force can be raised by conscription. It calls also for the utmost possible in naval strength. In both these items we hold that Canada should send forward all that she has in readiness, without regard to her own safety, which can be largely left to the United States; and we hold also that Canada should do all she can to get into readiness further instal-

ments of the air force to be sent forward as soon as possible. In the matter of naval units it seems improbable that Canada could improvise anything further with sufficient rapidity to be of any use.

Conscription, it seems to us, is not to be regarded as a means of assisting in the defence of the British Isles, a task for which it is far too slow and cumbersome, and for which a large section of the people of Canada still consider that it is for other reasons improper to use it. Conscription for home service is a necessary step towards the defence of a Canada which is now subjected to risks such as it has never known before; but, perhaps more importantly still, it is an educational process of the highest value for developing a truer sense of the obligations of the citizen towards his country. It will have that educational effect, however, only if it is generally accepted as a politically proper measure in the national interest; needless to say the conscription measure for overseas service in the last war was not so accepted and had precisely the opposite educational effect.

## Keep With Washington

THE war policy of the North American continent, and the majority of serious minded Americans are aware of this already, is to perfect the defence of this continent and at the same time to maintain a bridge-head in Europe in the shape of the British Isles as a base from which North America can proceed, with British assistance, to the re-conquest of a substantial part of continental Europe from the autocratic powers. These two things are separate but very closely allied; for without the maintenance of this bridge-head and the subsequent recovery of a substantial part of western Europe from its present highly efficient barbarian conquerors, the defence of North America will be a very difficult problem.

The United States is at present keenly alive to the necessity and difficulty of defending North America. It is not so much alive to the necessity of maintaining the British bridge-head, and some of its people are influenced by German propaganda to the effect that the bridge-head cannot be held. Canada is keenly alive to the necessity of defending North America, and equally alive to the importance of maintaining the bridge-head. The defence of North America is, as we have said before and cannot too often repeat, an absolutely unitary proposition; the defence of Canada is meaningless without that of the United States, and vice versa. Neither country can be effectively defended if the other country falls. The community of military interests is vastly greater even than in the case of France and Great Britain; for there is a sea channel between those

two countries and nothing but an imaginary line between Canada and the United States, and because of that channel there is an excellent prospect of defending Great Britain even though France has fallen.

## Other Side of Taxation

THE feeling of apprehension which has been growing during the past ten days concerning the economic effects of the new Canadian Budget seems to us to be due to the fact that the Government is pausing half-way through its job. It has served notice on the Canadian people that it proposes to divert from the ordinary channels of private expenditure an enormous fraction of the national income; but it has not yet given precise indications of the manner in which it proposes to spend that share itself, so that we know something of where the money will not be spent but little or nothing of where it will. The Government has taken to itself both vast powers and vast future revenues; but it has not started to make use of them. As we go to press we still do not know even who the Government is going to be, for the new men who are to be taken in, and who must obviously exercise a great deal of influence upon its decisions (since otherwise their importation would have no significance), have not been announced. Incidentally the report that Mr. J. M. Macdonnell may be one of them is highly encouraging.

The Budget has already curtailed the productive activities of this country in the classes of goods upon which the taxpayer is expected to economise in order to pay his taxes. It is vital that the total productive activities of the country should be not curtailed but greatly increased. We hope therefore that there will be no delay in the carrying out of the other functions of the Government, those which concern its own purchasing power rather than its power to destroy other people's purchasing. When are we going to hear something about national registration, organization for national service, and maximum effort for the production of the machinery of war?

## The O'Connor Proposal

OUR readers will remember that about a year ago we devoted a good deal of space to the contentions of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate, on the subject of how to bring the British North America Act more closely into conformity with the original design of its authors. Mr. O'Connor's proposal, it will be remembered, was that Canada should seek the passage of an Interpretation Act by the British Parliament, incorporating the terms of some of the more important

## ↑ THE PICTURES ↑

**BRITAIN WAITS.** In grim anticipation of a direct, "all-out" assault by the Nazis from across the Channel Great Britain is taking every possible step to turn the Island into an impregnable fortress. The most dangerous attack is expected from the air. Above, left, a British anti-aircraft gun, and right, a Bren gun, on guard against the countless heavy bombers of the enemy.

judgments delivered prior to 1894 by the Privy Council, and thereby re-establishing the views of that period as against the deviations from them which have crept in in more recent decisions. The very lengthy Senate document in which Mr. O'Connor set forth his views and suggestions speedily went out of print, and he has now reprinted the more important parts of it in a substantial article in the *Canadian Bar Review* for May, which can be obtained as an off-print from the publishers of that periodical.

This article, which is entitled "Property and Civil Rights in the Province," traces the rise of the term "civil rights" from the date of the Capitulation of Montreal. The profound significance in the French-Canadian mind of the term "property and civil rights" dates from Murray's ordinance of September 17, 1764, establishing civil courts for the province and declaring the laws of England to be in effect except as to causes of action arising before the first day of October of that year, as to which the French laws and customs were to be admitted. The results of this unwise and, in view of the terms of the Capitulation, dishonorable action were disastrous, and the matter being referred to the Imperial Law Officers at home in England, they observed "that it would be oppressive to disturb, without much and wise deliberation and the aid of laws hereafter to be enacted in the province, the local customs and usages now prevailing there." The Quebec Act, in which the term "property and civil rights" makes its first formal appearance, was intended, according to Mr. O'Connor, to repeal the ordinance and to re-establish the situation which existed immediately after the execution of the Treaty of 1763—to re-enact, that is, "that part of the law of ancient Canada which remained by the law of England in force in Canada immediately after the cession of 1763, to wit, the private law—the law as between subject and subject, involving the rights of one subject against another." The vital point is that under this definition the term "civil rights" cannot include anything involving the rights of the Crown against a subject.

## Amending the B.N.A. Act

SENATOR MEIGHEN'S proposal to effect a national system of unemployment insurance by making use of what may be called the civil rights consolidation clause in the British North America Act is interesting but not very convincing, and gives us the feeling that it may have been put forward rather in the spirit of a lawyer trying to obstruct his opponent's case than in that of a legislator hoping to contribute to a satisfactory final result. The civil rights consolidation clause enables the Dominion Government to take over portions of the task of legislating in the sphere of property and civil rights, under certain conditions, for all the provinces of Canada with the exception of Quebec. It is expressly provided that the Dominion Government shall never, so long as the British North America Act remains unamended, take over the power to legislate within the sphere of property and civil rights in the Province of Quebec. The assumption of such power by the Dominion is perpetual; once the remaining provinces have consented to surrender any particular power in the sphere of property and civil rights, they can never resume it. But the Province of Quebec cannot thus surrender any of its property and civil rights powers. Its government might temporarily consent to co-operate in the national unemployment insurance measures, but there could be no assurance that some future government of the province would not completely repudiate the agreement and withdraw from the scheme.

In the case of a subject such as unemployment insurance, this arrangement would be wholly unsatisfactory. Unemployment insurance is a long-term (Continued on Page Three)

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

NOBODY seems to know what Stalin is up to in the Balkans, but we suspect that Hitler and Mussolini have warned him that if he isn't careful he'll be up to his neck.

The greatest fun at cottage or camp  
Is going around dressed up like a tramp.  
—Old Unpressed Manuscript.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because the only war to mar a summer's peace will be the one in the office between people who want the same holiday time.

It seems such a long time ago, sighs Oscar, when the only menace to civilization was the threat of a teetotalitarian state.

It appears that the Liberals are finally on their toes in the war effort and that it's not going to degenerate into mere ho-hum defence.

Goering gave the Parisians a treat when he drove through the streets in his white uniform. But it was nothing like the treat the Germans are going to get when Churchill drives through Berlin smoking his cigar.

What's wrong with this sentence: "I just love coming up to the cottage and cooking over a wood stove. It's so much more fun than an electric."

If nature were properly organized there would be a mosquito with the instincts of a watch dog who would bite only the relatives who drop in unexpectedly over the week-end.

A husband is one who, while the family are away at the cottage, has a swell time feeling sorry for himself.

Hitler wrote a book outlining exactly all that he planned to do in Europe. Too bad for our political commentators that Stalin didn't write one too.

Question of the Hour: "Who's going to chase the skunk out of the boat-house?"

A woman writer says that men lack imagination. She could never have listened to a group of the lads discussing their golf scores.

Esther says she's decided not to take any holidays this summer. She says she feels just as tired now as if she had been away.



# France's Collapse Was No Fault of the British Army

BY J. COLLINGWOOD READE

THE collapse of France has thrown upon the shoulders of the English-speaking peoples the whole weight of meeting Hitler on the field and bringing him to defeat. This may be a heavy task, but it is lightened somewhat because we all know where we stand. Once remove the imponderables from any problem, and most stout-hearted people will breathe a sigh of relief and work for what they want with a lighter heart. We have faith in ourselves, and there is something tremendously exhilarating about any co-operative effort to which each party brings loyalty and competence. The great joy which is found in competitive sport is begotten from that feeling of confidence possessed by each player that he can be relied upon, and that his effort and his spirit will be matched by every one of his colleagues.

Bit by bit the weak sisters are being weeded out. And as each falls by the wayside, the feeling grows stronger that it is one care less over which to fret . . . one more uncertainty removed. The haunting fears that turn men's spines to water are mostly fears that cannot be explained. The patient whose doctor tells him he has but three months to live, and that the last five weeks will bring excruciating pain, will almost immediately adjust himself to this unpleasant prospect, rationalize it to himself, resign himself to it and face it like a man. He is not one of the world's rare heroes. He is simply a man who knows the worst and is prepared to accept it. He would have been less brave so long as he was tortured by doubts and apprehensions, assailed by torments for which there was no explanation, and the meaning of which was exasperatingly in doubt.

And so the British people have been able to write off all their doubtful assets, look at their balance sheet, stripped of such items as accounts receivable but overdue, contracts pending and all the other furniture which makes a fool's paradise so attractive. The French went down under the combined weight of superior force, superior mobility and a decisiveness of purpose which they themselves did not possess. Not that the French weren't gallant, but they were bewildered. They had a misplaced faith in a garden wall which only bounded two sides of the garden.

## Things Left Undone

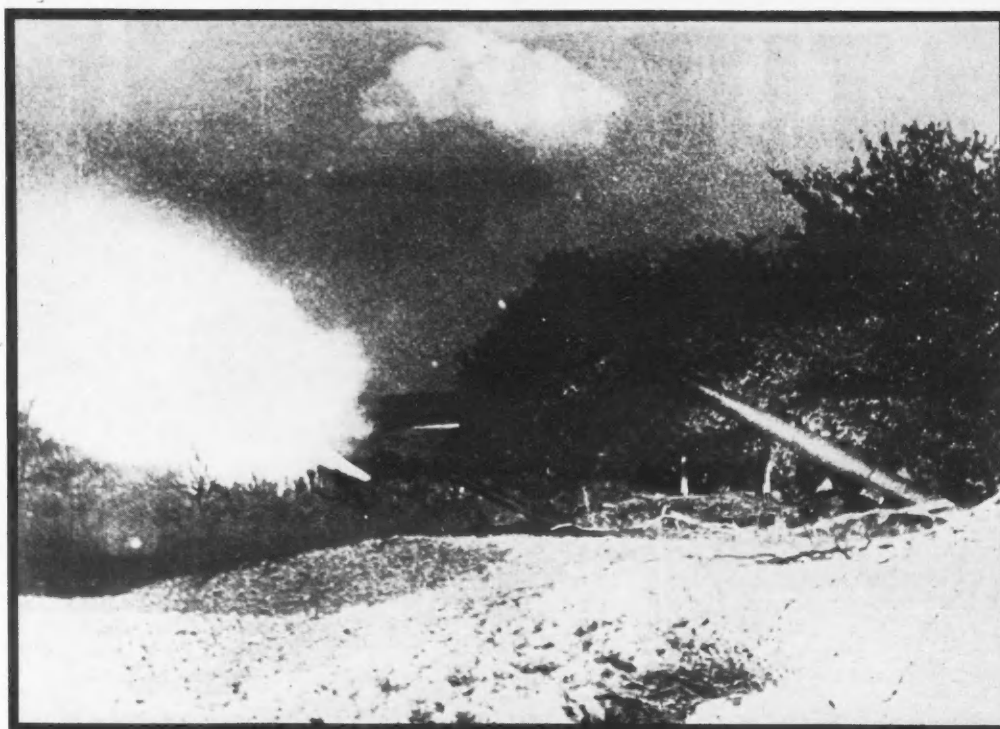
I've heard it said by those who make a profession of cynicism, under the delusion that cynicism and realism are interchangeable terms, that France also had a misplaced faith in her allies. "Where were the British?" they say. Marshal Pétain's followers have been quick to explain the French defeat as the result of inadequate support from the British. But there is some reason to believe that the French look upon the British in the same way that Canadians are apt to look upon the United States. That is to say, they were content to leave a great deal undone and excuse it by asserting that, as they were the first line of defence for their allies, their allies could not afford to leave anything undone.

The British have left much undone, as indeed have all self-governing peoples. We have all found it hard to believe that the social morals of the sixteenth century could be revived and become activating principles in any twentieth century national policy. The British left much undone, partly because their leaders were myopic, and partly because their hands were tied by the force of authority which public opinion exerts in democratic countries. And public opinion is the aggregate of personal opinions, based on half-revealed truths, deliberate misrepresentations, inadequate and but partially digested information . . . the whole garnished with an impatient disregard for those things which do not immediately affect personal problems and personal fortunes.

In respect of neglect to prepare against a clearly seen and carefully appraised menace, the British were no worse than the French. In some ways, they were better, because they had not overlooked the necessity of testing the strength of Hitler in foreign fields before his shadow fell upon their own gates. There has persisted in some quarters, however, a feeling that Britain had inexcusably allowed consideration of her own national security to deter her from throwing into the field alongside French troops an expeditionary force as large as was called for by the menace to her allies. This is an unpleasant and entirely unjustified impugning of British good faith and British sense of moral obligation. It suggests that Brit. in was prepared to allow French lives to be risked in wearing down the common enemy before he should turn his attention to the British Isles.

## A False Suggestion

This suggestion is a false one, and its falsity should be made apparent as soon as possible. It is bad for all those people who could or should be fighting at Britain's side . . . all those who are or will be fighting . . . to retain in their minds any thought that the British cannot be relied upon to support their friends to the limit of their capacity. To obtain a true appreciation of the British military position, one must retrace the developments of the war from the time of the German invasion of Norway. The brunt of the battle of Norway was borne by the British who, with a completely equipped expeditionary force already in France, were hard put to it to find adequate equipment with which to arm a really powerful expeditionary force in Norway. However, troops were sent to Andalsnes and Namsos, there to storm strongly held German positions and endeavor to establish a foothold, in the face of



THE CELEBRATED MAGINOT LINE IS JUST SO MUCH STEEL AND CONCRETE NOW.

powerful German bombing units operating with bases in Norwegian territory.

A very considerable amount of equipment must have been lost in Norway, which was a military venture undertaken for political reasons, rather than reasons of high strategy. Norway was a terrain which once occupied is easy to defend and expensive to attack. Norway was betrayed into German hands, and once the Germans were established in the country the cost of turning them out was out of all proportion to the advantage to be won by so doing. Gamelin, at that time commander-in-chief of the allied land forces, impressed upon the British that the real issue would be settled in France and not Norway, and the British decided to waste no further effort and risk no more equipment fighting an expensive battle which could not decisively affect the allied fortunes no matter what the outcome.

## Much Equipment Lost

Undoubtedly the Norwegian venture proved costly in equipment lost. Once evacuation has been decided upon, it is almost impossible to salvage any equipment, for the enemy pursues evacuating forces who are fighting a rear guard action, and has an opportunity to bring up artillery and operate with bombing aeroplanes to harass the processes of embarkation. Nevertheless, despite the military futility of continuing in Norway, to which very strong forces would have to be diverted from other and more important theatres of war if the country was to be redeemed from the Germans—important political and diplomatic considerations required that at least an effort should be made. It was necessary to show other neutrals that Britain would come speedily to their aid if they were attacked. The British government was even then trying to persuade Holland and Belgium to throw in their lot with the Allies and open the way for Allied help in defending the lowlands. In these circumstances, it would not have looked well if Norway had been left to her fate without any attempt on Britain's part to bring her relief.

The public at home was clamoring for a symbolic victory, at least, and it is probable that in an effort to comply with public wishes and restore confidence in the country, the Chamberlain government went much too far for much too long in pursuing the Norwegian campaign when it would have been better to employ the weapons and transportation resources in strengthening their expeditionary force in France.

However that may be, the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force and the British Expeditionary Force of the North inflicted upon the enemy very serious losses in ships, men, planes and equipment. Shortly after the Norwegian campaign had come to an end, except for the battle of Narvik, the blitzkrieg attack on the low countries was launched. Because the British expeditionary force in France was by far the best equipped and most highly mobile force at the command of General Gamelin, it was the British who were ordered to make the rapid movement northeastward to bring relief to the Belgian forces. Accordingly, with a speed and precision matched only by the Germans themselves, the entire British expeditionary force moved from behind the French borders to make contact with the Belgian troops. But the Belgians had been unable to hold the defences of the Albert Canal, and while the British covered their retreat, counter-attacking and throwing the Germans back again and again, as they did at Louvain, General Korap had allowed his forces at the hinge of the Maginot Line to become disorganized.

The Germans drove through, defeated Korap at Sedan, and found themselves practically unopposed from there to the channel at Abbéville. It was after Sedan that Gamelin was removed from command, and General Weygand appointed to succeed him.

When Weygand had completed his first aerial inspection of French dispositions in northern France, he expressed the opinion that the military situation could not be retrieved. He immediately ordered a rapid withdrawal

## TOO LONG WE WAIT

FORGET not, Thou who saidst  
"Vengeance is Mine. I will repay."

Forget not Thou,  
God of Compassion! Surely now  
The cup of Thy wrath is filled  
To overflowing!  
(Thou God hear our prayer! Oh, hear us now!)

Is it nothing to Thee, Thou All-Knowing,  
That they perish in flame,  
Thy children,  
While the obscene Beast reviles Thy Name  
And vaunts the wrong unspeakable,  
Treading them down, down, mother and babe,  
In the blood and spew of his hate?—  
Is it nothing to Thee?

Thou God who seest all  
Too long we wait!  
Too long!

The *Eruscliffe*, Toronto.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

of the British expeditionary force, the Belgian forces and Prioux's army, which was composed of the best French mechanized units and which had driven north to support the other flank of the Belgians. So rapid was this retreat, ordered in an attempt to reunite these forces with the main body of the French army, that the Belgians were compelled to fall away from their bases and lines of communication and abandon a great deal of their supplies.

The great scythe movement which the Germans had made from Peronne to Abbéville was, in the first instance, little more than a corridor twelve or fifteen miles wide and not very strongly held. But, having crossed the Meuse in force, they were able to harass the eastern flank of the northern armies at Vimy and Cambrai, and so keep them engaged while they were broadening and consolidating their tenure of the corridor along the Aisne.

The British expeditionary force then found itself in the position of being thrown back on the Channel with no opportunity of securing substantial reinforcements, no hope of getting relief from the French, and compelled to face the whole weight of the German offensive, aided only by a worn out, poorly equipped and dispirited Belgian army, plus the very gallant forces of General Prioux. Had the Germans not been able to force the pace, General Weygand might have had time to organize a powerful counter-attack and force the enemy to divert its strength. As it was, he was far too busy organizing the defenses of the Seine with earth works, machine gun posts, and tank traps and deploying his forces in a great band some twenty miles deep and a hundred and twenty miles long. Even so, it was hoped that Gort, Prioux and

Leopold would be able to hold out until the new French positions had been established and fresh French forces could be brought from the supporting positions of the Maginot Line to begin a counter attack. By this time, Leopold had lost his nerve, and fearing a massacre of his tired and not too well fed troops, decided to surrender. This allowed the Germans to sweep through to the north and completely surround Gort and Prioux, except for a short strip of the channel coast between Calais and Newport. The British got behind the Gravelines water defenses and opened the sluice gates of the Yser Canal in time to prevent the German mechanized forces from outflanking the lines of their rear guard. Then began their preparations to evacuate.

And even while they were doing so, British forces were being moved across the Channel into Bordeaux to strengthen the weak French left flank which was being threatened by powerful German concentrations pouring into the Abbéville sector. The famous evacuation of Dunkirk was made possible by the heroic defence of the citadel at Calais which was occupied by three or four thousand British, practically all of whom were wiped out. This handful of men, nevertheless, were able to divert several thousand Germans and relieve the pressure on Dunkirk. The evacuation left the British expeditionary force with practically no mechanized equipment and no field artillery.

## Units in Proportion

When appraising the extent of British assistance to the French, one should remember that an army is made up of various types of unit in due proportion. The British could have sent over several more divisions of infantry, but these would be rendered practically useless for lack of their proper complement of mechanized cavalry, tanks corps, and field artillery. This being a war of motions, and not of positions, heavy artillery would have been useless.

Britain's contribution to the French defense, therefore, was to give her the entire mechanized arm of the British army which the French Command threw away by allowing the Germans to get in behind it. This, of course, was only one, but a very considerable and important, part of the British contribution to France's military effort. The Royal Navy was at work day and night conveying supply ships, helping to protect the French coast, shelling German positions near the coast, demolishing Dutch and Belgian ports, and blockading German occupied territory. The Royal Air Force kept its machines in the air until their pilots were red-eyed for lack of sleep covering French operations, breaking up enemy bombing formations, blowing up munition dumps, dispersing supply columns, and generally slowing up the attack to give the French a chance to organize their positions.

But France was doomed the moment the Germans drove a breach in the Marne defenses. She was doomed the moment the Germans had crossed the Meuse, really, for the French had no equipment capable of holding a mass attack on the hinge of the Maginot Line and an attack in force along a hundred-and-twenty-mile front as well. Even so, Britain might have been able to bring more forces to the relief of French troops but for the entrance of Italy into the war on June 10. This fact made it imperative for Britain to strengthen the garrisons which she maintained in the Middle East, in Gibraltar and the British Mediterranean possessions. Moreover, it now appears that Weygand never held out much hope in the last few weeks that he could continue his resistance indefinitely, and Britain needed time to replace the very serious losses of equipment suffered in Flanders.

On the whole, I should think it can be fairly said that the British contribution to the battle of France was greater than France had any right to expect. It was the business of the French Command to supply the bulk of the land forces. Britain supplied the bulk of the naval support and practically the entire force operating in the air. It was due to the incapacity of the French Command that the British expeditionary force was lost, as far as being an effective fighting unit is concerned, and for Pétain to explain the French defeat in terms of lack of support from Britain is not only malicious but patently absurd.

## Our Village in the War

BY THOMAS L. JARROTT

Fort Crevice, Que.

WE LONG to end war,—and to live in peace. Just now, we are uneasy. Peace seems so far away; but there is comfort in doing all that we can to bring victory to Canada.

Time—and our land—give us understanding: we know what we must do.

Each of us, daily, works long and well. Also, we see that those whom we direct do as we do. With us, there is no idleness. When there is abundant land, unemployment is vicious and a crime.

We buy what we need for our work and to keep us strong and well; but we select Canadian rather than foreign goods.

We deplore waste and frown on idle luxury (lip-stick, fancy drinks and movies!).

We kept savings accounts; but now, savings all go into government bonds (the stamps and baby bonds are very convenient).

In our village, there are neither rascals nor loafers. Our constable (an unpaid volunteer) closed Pit's still, and Félix finds farm-work happier than the dole (his outlook was changed by his wife and by neighbors who paid taxes for his relief).

War excitement and patriotic fervor do not rouse us—much; but we are determined to keep harm from our Canada.

In busy kitchens, women knit; three cases, filled with warm woollens, have borne our sympathy to refugees and to soldiers and sailors.

If we must, we men will fight—for sure! We won't like it. We don't want to leave our homes; but when Canada needs us, we are here.

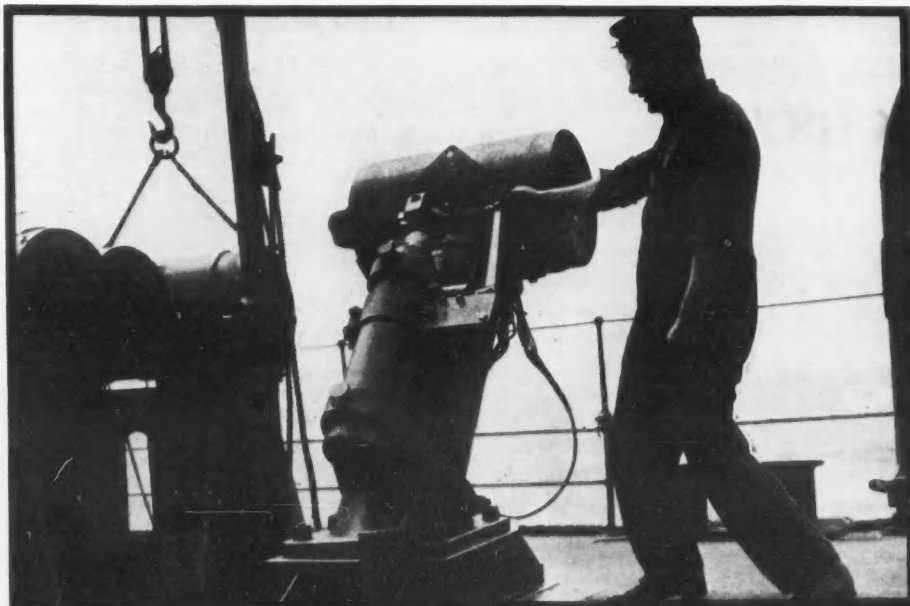
"Je me souviens," "I remember," is our motto in Quebec. We remember 1776, 1812, 1837, 1865, 1885, 1900 and 1914. In those years, men, named as we are named, went from this village of old names. They risked their lives in battle for things which we still hold to be worth the lives of men.

With us, marriages are early; most of our young men have families. So far, only two recruits have gone. One young man joined the "Vingt-deux"; the other took to kilts in the "Forty-two." Both were foot-loose and excited by adventure and good pay. Other men await the need; we know that when Canada is in danger all men from sixteen to sixty will fight. That is Canadian law.

From the Curé to "Ti-Joe" (barring occasional human lapses), we do our duty wherever it may please God to call us. (Some of us have earned the direction of wide enterprise.)

We do, daily, with all our might that which we find to do. We are prepared. We stand, four-square, to every call upon us; and we don't worry—much. We know that we do our best.

So do we live, in our village. So do we feel. In this pattern lies Canada's strength.



GOING AFTER ENEMY SUBMARINES. The British Navy has had notable success in destroying German and now Italian submarines. Above, a seaman aboard a British destroyer demonstrates how it is done. He is about to discharge a 500 pound depth charge which when it explodes throws up the huge column of water shown in the companion picture and incidentally deals death to any U-boat lurking in the vicinity.





# Fight for the Danube

BY J. ALLAN CASH

The campaign now under way for the dismemberment of Rumania lends immediate interest to this article recently received from an old and valued travelling correspondent of SATURDAY NIGHT. The Black Sea coastline of Rumania, which is its only sea frontier, is divided into two parts by the mouths of the Danube. Russia has taken the part extending from her own boundary to the Danube, and Bulgaria claims the rest from the Danube to her own border. This is what is known as Dobruja, and its loss would reduce Rumania to an enclosed country with no access to open water. Racially, as Mr. Cash shows, the claim of Bulgaria has a very sound basis. But the real struggle is for control of the mouths of the Danube.

CROSSING the Danube south of Bukarest over to Dobruja, the most southerly province of Rumania, was for me like going back into Bulgaria. Everything was different from the Rumania which I had covered from north to south and east to west. The houses were different, the people were darker and swarther, and there were many Turks among them. Life was altogether more primitive. One rarely saw any kind of farm machinery. Threshing was being done by oxen and horses trampling over the grain on patches of hard, sun-baked earth, while the breeze was the chief winnowing agent, tireless peasants throwing the grain into the air so that the wind would carry away the chaff.

Even the countryside was not the same. It was rolling steppe-land like north-eastern Bulgaria, very dry, sometimes drought-ridden in the hot summer months. Only along the edge of the Danube, which forms the northern frontier of Dobruja, were there swamps, often many square miles in area, infested with mosquitoes and covered with vast numbers of birds—geese, ducks, swans, egrets, flamingoes, gulls, and every variety of waterfowl which flew up in dense clouds when alarmed. Occasionally one came across patches of scrubby forest.

The highway to Constanta was tolerably good, for Rumania. Long sections in fact were concrete, and other parts were under construction, for this is an important road. Each town and village had its Moslem mosque, and the markets were gay with multi-colored fruits, vegetables and costumed peasants.

## Turkish for 500 Years

Wheat appeared to be the staple crop, and most of it was already gathered in. The stubble was long and ragged, and enormous flocks of dark sheep attended by shepherds could be seen straying over the yellow undulating country. Here and there the gaunt pole of a well stood out; long poles, denoting a dry country and hence deep wells. In the evening the sheep, and perhaps a team of oxen, would gather at the wells to drink from troughs which the peasants filled for them.

Dobruja was known to the Greeks as far back as 600 B.C. Later it was invaded in turn by the Scythians, Romans and, in A.D. 678, by Asparuch, Khan of the Bulgarians. Then, for several centuries, possession of this province fluctuated between Byzantium and Bulgaria. It was ravaged by surrounding tribes until finally, along with most of the Balkans, it came under the rule of the Turks in 1411, and remained thus for nearly 500 years.

By the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 Dobruja was given to Rumania simply to compensate her for other parts which went to Russia, and by no desire of the Rumanians. For a brief period in 1918 the Central Powers restored the southern half of Dobruja to Bulgaria, but a year later the Treaty of Neuilly gave Rumania full possession again, and this time she wanted it. She made strenuous efforts to Rumanise the Bulgarians in the province, and one heard many tales of frightful persecution and oppression in the 1920's.

## Only Ice-Free Port

The area of Dobruja is some 23,000 square kilometres and the total population about 700,000, which includes Rumanians, Bulgars, Tatars, Turks, Gagauzes and many Macedonian Vlachs who have been settled there since 1918, besides wandering bands of gypsies and some Jews. Its land is extremely fertile when there is enough moisture, but principally because of its dryness there is little grain for export. There are copper mines at Tulcea and some undeveloped coal deposits. But its main importance to Rumania lies in the port of Constanta on which Rumania has spent large sums of money. It is her only ice-free port and the place from which most of her grain and oil are exported. A railway runs across Dobruja linking Constanta with Bukarest via a long steel bridge across the Danube at Cerna Voda, and Rumania maintains that for the safety of this railway and the port she cannot relinquish any part of the Dobruja. In fact, she claims that the frontier should be shifted still further south, to the edge of the Deli Orman Plateau, which covers the southern part of the province, and forms a natural barrier against invasion.

But Bulgaria's greatest grievance is the loss of this province and she has insistently demanded its return.

# The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

operation, involving extremely complex, far-reaching and long-enduring financial arrangements between the parties involved. It is essential, as we pointed out long ago when the proposal for operating it by consent of the provinces was first mooted, that there should be an absolute guarantee of continuity of operation under the same authority. It cannot be worked in Canada with one of the largest industrial provinces in a position to pop in and out of the scheme as it chooses. It is true that there would be a certain moral compulsion upon the Province of Quebec to remain in the scheme, but the power to withdraw from it would possess a nuisance value, for the backing of any special local demands which the province might think fit to make, which might easily be extremely dangerous.

## More About Our Poetry

WE RECENTLY published some flattering observations on the quality of the poetry in SATURDAY NIGHT, extracted from the annual survey of the Canadian literary output, published by the University of Toronto Quarterly. There now comes along the Canadian Periodical Index for 1939, compiled by the University of Toronto Library under the direction of May L. Newton, and provides us with interesting evidence of the quantity of poetry published in our columns during that year. The Index lists by title



WHERE NEXT, MEIN FUEHRER?

—By Low.

almost exactly 400 poems published in Canadian periodicals other than newspapers. Of these about 40 are French, and almost precisely one half of the remainder were published in SATURDAY NIGHT. We do not claim that all these poems were absolutely first-rate, but we think they will be found to include a substantial portion of the best work of Canada's best writers in verse.

This index, which must represent a simply enormous amount of work, lists the more important contents of thirty Canadian periodicals, ranging from

weeklies to annuals. One of these, one of the oldest and during many years one of the most important, will not appear again in the list, having ceased publication owing to the disastrous competition of imported magazines; this is the Canadian Magazine. Librarians will be particularly interested in the very extended list of book reviews, covering twelve pages, and indexed under the name of the author of the book which is reviewed. In this department also SATURDAY NIGHT figures more largely than any other periodical.

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

# No Time For Extravagance

BY B. K. SANDWELL

NOW that everybody in the country with an income of \$2 a day or more has been made a direct contributor to the national Exchequer, and people with what used to be considered a very moderate income are being asked to give a quarter of it to the Dominion Government, it is a good time for everybody to begin to look over his extravagances and prune out all of them that he can. Taxes have to be paid, and the money that you pay for taxes cannot be used also to pay for extravagances. And nobody doubts that we, the people of Canada, have been guilty of a great many extravagances.

Some of our extravagances are individual. I do not propose to discuss them in this space, for they are a matter which everybody has to settle for himself. I know what my own and my wife's are, and I am endeavoring to do something about them, especially about my wife's.

Some of our extravagances are national, and on these I propose to dilate frequently and vigorously during the next few weeks. Now that everybody is being taxed, and most of us are being taxed rather more than we can bear, I look forward to a sudden discovery on the part of the Canadian people that it is time that quite a few million dollars a year were saved on our competitive railway systems. I feel rather sorry for a nation whose rulers spend half an hour discussing the possible saving of \$3,000 a year on Mr. Brockington, and, at least so far this session, no time at all on discussing the possible saving of \$30,000,000 or more on the railways. Our rulers may reply that something can be done about Mr. Brockington and nothing can be done about the railways; or that party capital can be made out of Mr. Brockington and no party capital can be made out of the railways. But I do not admit that nothing can be done about the railways, and as for party capital, if we do not stop making it while the Germans are at the gates, we are done for.

## Provincial Extravagance

But a lot of our extravagance is provincial, and it is about that that I want to say a few things in this week's column. It was all right to be a bit tolerant about having people doing unnecessary jobs in the government's employ, when we knew that if they were not doing these jobs they would be on relief and would be getting money out of the taxpayers anyhow. That is no longer the case. The change in the economic situation of this country, resulting from the discovery that we have got to spend every penny we can raise and then some if we are going to keep this country democratic and British, is so tremendous that within three months there ought not to be a single man or woman in the Dominion unemployed, except those who are genuinely incapable of any useful employment. Human labor of any competent sort, far from being a drug in the market, will be in very high demand. And for the provincial government, or any government, to use the taxpayers' money to pay people to do things which do not need to be done will in those circumstances be not only extravagant but outrageous.

Let us take the case of the liquor stores of the province of Ontario. Several years ago, when Ontario decided that Prohibition would not work, it became the current belief that it was imperatively necessary, in the interests of sobriety and for the prevention of bootlegging, for the province to maintain a complete and accurate record of the amount of alcoholic beverages purchased by each and every one of its citizens who did any such purchasing. For that purpose there was set up an immensely complicated and expensive system of liquor permits and record books. Every time I purchase a 40-oz. bottle of gin—and it would be the same if I purchased a 12-oz. bottle—I am compelled to employ the services of three able-bodied men. One of them checks up my application slip and enters the amount of my purchase in my permit book. One of them takes my money and gives me my change and marks my application form with a rubber stamp. One of them takes my application form and brings me my bottle of gin. The work of two of these gentlemen is entirely useless and superfluous. If it ever had any value, which I greatly

doubt, it ceased to have on the day when it was made possible for me, if I happened to have left my liquor permit at home, to buy myself a special permit by paying a small sum to the gentleman—called, I think, a censor—who would enter up my purchase in my little book if I had it with me.

I understand that in the early days persons whose permit books were too full of purchases were sometimes informed that they could not buy any more; but that has long since gone by the board, and anyhow its only result was to compel them to get a friend, with a less heavily loaded permit book, to do their buying for them. Nothing is easier than to lose one's permit book if one finds that it is getting too full, and then all the record the Government has of one's purchases is the application slips; an acquaintance of mine, desiring to test the usefulness of these for record purposes, has for some months been making a practice of slightly changing the number of his permit when writing it down on the application slip, and he assures me that no censor has ever noticed the fact that the two numbers did not correspond.

## Relieve the Taxpayer

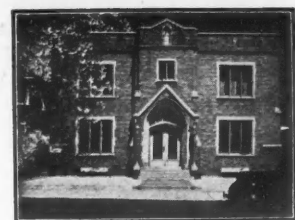
In every establishment of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, therefore, the province is paying at least two men, and in some of them four men, for doing something which is of absolutely no value to the community, and which merely has the effect of putting the purchaser to a little more trouble. It is no argument to say that the wages of these men come out of the profits of the liquor traffic. I am not suggesting that these men should be sacked in order that the price of liquor may be reduced. I am suggesting that they should be sacked in order that the net revenue to the province from the sale of liquor should be increased by the amount of their salaries, thereby slightly relieving the strain on the pocket of the overburdened taxpayer.

Nothing of this kind is done in the province of Quebec. There, one and the same man takes your money and your application form and gets you your change and your bottle of gin. It is true that in the larger establishments there is a cashier, who takes the money from the man at the counter and hands him the correct change to be given to the customer; but one cashier is able to handle a much larger number of purchasers than under the Ontario system, and there is no censor at all. The province of Quebec does not think it necessary to keep tab on the alcoholic purchases of all its citizens; the province of Ontario does think it necessary, and goes through the motions of doing it, but does not really acquire any information that would be of the slightest use to it.

The whole permit system, which has been rendered practically meaningless by the adoption of single-purchase permits and the open sale of beer and domestic wine, might well be abolished, and the revenue now brought in by the sale of permits might be secured by means of an addition to the price of the liquor itself. The permit fee is unjust to the small consumer. The man who only buys \$20 worth of liquor in a year is paying 10% on his purchases for the permit alone, whereas the man who buys \$200 worth is paying only 1%. An addition of 5% to the price list would probably bring in more revenue and would certainly be much more equitable.

But this is only one of the more conspicuous of the many ways in which the provincial government could save money. And it will have to save money, because under the system of private enterprise there is a limit to the total share of the national income which can be taken by public authorities in the form of taxation, and we must be getting extremely close to that limit at the present time. It is all very well to remind us that the income tax in Great Britain is considerably more severe than even our own new one, but the fact remains that the British do not have to maintain any provincial governments in addition to their national one, and that the amount taken out of their pockets by indirect taxation is very much less than with us.

We must all economize; but the people who are spending other people's money—the authorities which get their money by taxation—should economize even more carefully than anybody else.



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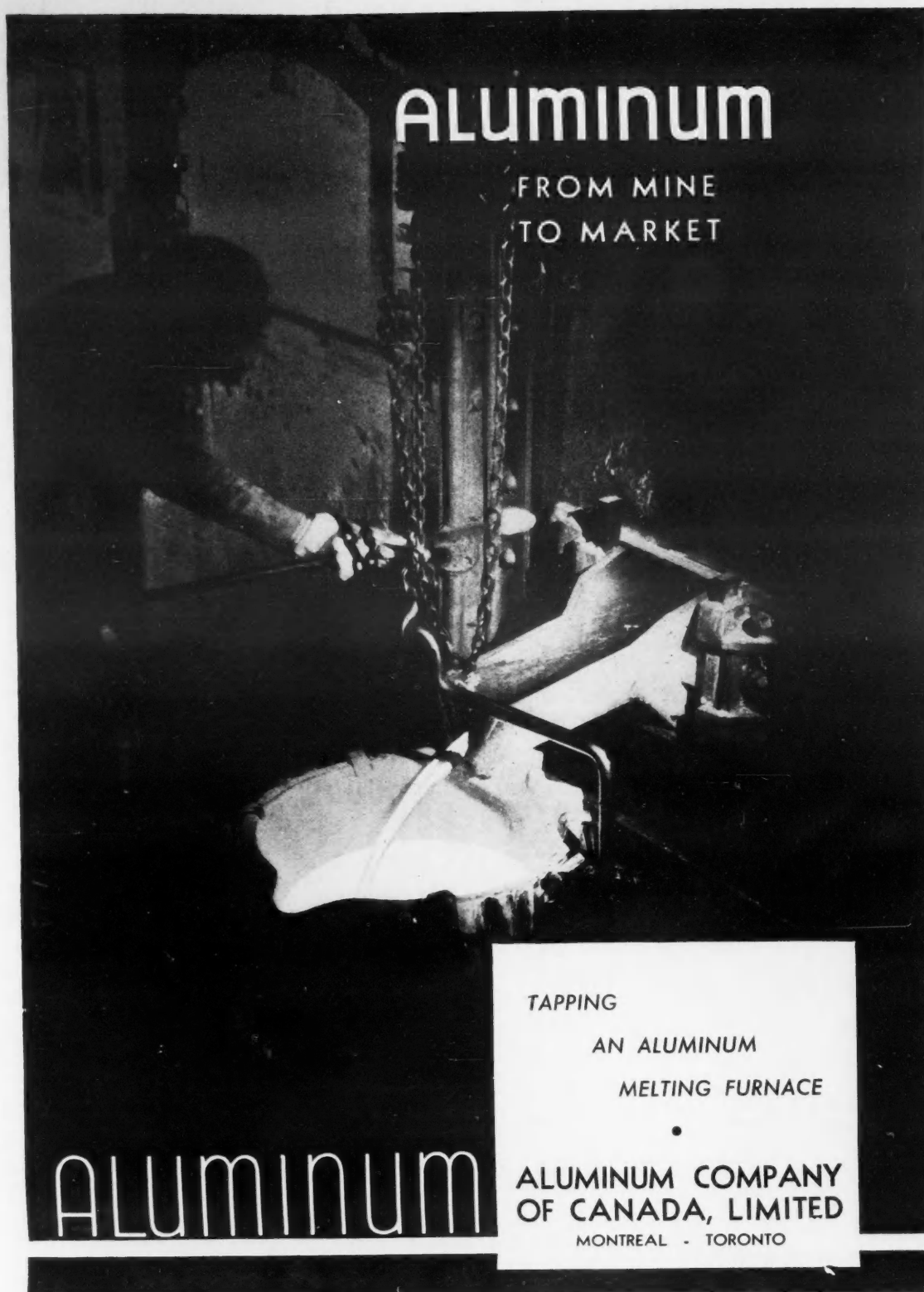
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## THE HITLER WAR

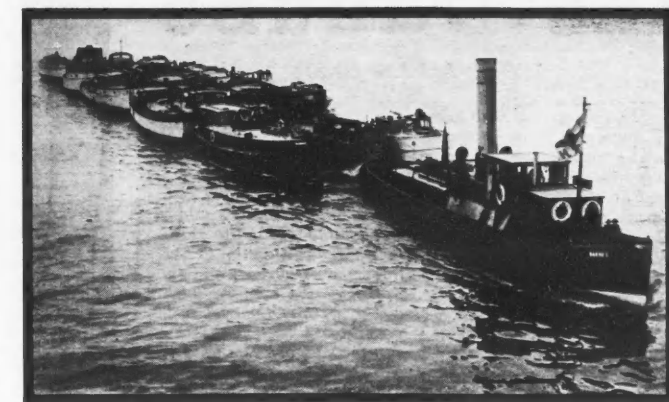
### Eyes On the Target!

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF WE TAKE a squint at the Balkan situation, it must be on the understanding that it can be no more than a squint, to discern what Great Power rivalries are at work there which may affect our own position. There is no time in this crowded and desperate hour for a study of the rivalries, aspirations and vicissitudes of the unfortunate Balkan states themselves. We must keep our eyes on the target. The centre of that target is Britain, against whom Germany is preparing the knock-out blow which is to give her final victory and the greatest loot in all history. If Germany's attention weren't engaged here, Russia would hardly be moving so boldly in the Balkans.

To look on Russia's move as merely the re-possession of a former province would undoubtedly be too narrow a view. Her action in Bessarabia appears, rather, to have the most far-reaching implications for the whole military and economic strategy of South-Eastern Europe. Its primary intention seems to be to block Germany's approach to the Black Sea. Stalin's seizure of control of the mouth of the Danube and extension of his influence on that river, through his connection with Bulgaria, up as far as the Iron Gate, checkmates the German ambition revealed in the proposal to the Danube states last March that German gun-boats should police the whole length of the river. All that is needed to complete the job is control of the Rumanian port of Constanza, reported to be a Soviet demand, and of the Bulgarian harbor of Varna.

Even more important perhaps than the physical debarment of Germany from the Black Sea coast may be the control which this move gives Stalin over the one important oil-field of Europe, Germany's one sure source of the motive-power of mechanized conquest. Germany could soon push through Russia's clumsy defences to the Black Sea. She could probably do to Western Russia what she did to Poland, if she had oil for her Blitzkrieg machine. Stalin's action in placing his armies six times as close as Germany's to the Rumanian oil fields and his bombers only 20 minutes from the great refineries at Ploesti appears in some respects the smartest strategic move of the war. Should he gain Constanza he will control the pipeline and port through which Italy normally receives a large part of her oil; while if he secures Bulgaria's



THE GALLANT DUNKIRK "NAVY". Some of the boats that dared shot and shell in the historic evacuation from Dunkirk.

allegiance he will hold a position flanking the German oil route from the other pipe-line terminus at Giurgiu up the Danube. With the R.A.F. devoting itself persistently and apparently successfully to destroying Germany's domestic gasoline stores and refineries, oil supply once again takes prominent place as the factor which may limit Germany's appetite for conquest.

### Russia's Lucky Moment

It may be useful to give a thumbnail review of the actual figures involved. Germany used, before the war, about half a million tons of gasoline and oil per month. Her military economists calculated that she would need from two to four times that much for "all-out" warfare. She might have had 4 million tons stored when she cut loose in May, and she is able to supplement this to the extent of some 300,000 tons a month from domestic wells and synthetic process. How much oil was acquired with the conquered territories is hard to say. She was reported to have picked up a quarter of a million tons in Denmark—enough for the entire Norwegian campaign. In Holland almost all was destroyed; I have no information of the size or fate of the French stores. But it must be realized that all of these conquered territories are, like Germany, heavy importers of oil, and if the Germans want to get any use out of their industry or transport they will have to find the oil to keep it turning over, now that all are behind the British blockade. Even if Germany could get the whole of Rumania's production of half a million tons a month it would be entirely inadequate to supplying her war needs and the industrial requirements of the 250 million people now held prisoner with

her behind the bars of the blockade. The 2-million-ton monthly production of the Soviet Caucasus would come nearer to solving the problem. But Germany's fine scheme for controlling this from the mouth of the Danube, as well as the Rumanian supply, seems for the present to have been neatly turned on her.

It may be objected that Hitler could still snatch the Rumanian oil fields from under Stalin's nose by a movement of air-borne troops, as the reported sending of a German air fleet to Brasov, just a few miles from Ploesti across a pass in the Carpathians, suggests. But that would risk open hostilities with Russia, at a time when Hitler needs to concentrate his whole attention on putting Britain out of the war. Stalin has chosen his moment well. Germany will be busy for many weeks to come in the West, and by that time he may have pushed his domination of Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey some considerable distance.

### Blocking German Push

Probably his ultimate objective in this part of the world is control of the Straits and a free outlet to the Mediterranean, that persistent Russian dream. Here again he might think the moment unusually favorable to him. Turkey, having given up his protection last November, has now been suddenly deprived of that of her new allies, the large French Army in Syria having dropped out of the war, and the smaller British Middle Eastern Command being left to fight Italy alone. Bulgaria, impatient to throw off the chains which her neighbors of the Balkan Entente have long held about her, eager to regain her lost territories in the Dobruja and on the Aegean, and swept by a revival of mystic pan-Slavism, might be won to furtherance of Russia's plans. One such plan might be to extort from Greece the former Bulgarian harbor of Dedeagach on the Aegean and to establish here a Bulgaro-Russian base outside the Dardanelles. Still no such outpost would be militarily tenable, and no Russian scheme for dominating the Eastern Balkans can be considered soundly laid, as long as it depends for land communications with Russia on the narrow strip of the Dobruja, quite inadequately provided with railways. If Russia intends to move into the Balkans she will have to move across Moldavia to the Carpathians and through Wallachia as far as the Iron Gate. Then she would hold a really formidable defence line against a subsequent German push to the Black Sea and the Near East.

If Stalin were to attempt, in conjunction with the Bulgarians, to out-flank the Straits at Dedeagach, or acquire one side of them by taking the territory of Turkey-in-Europe, the Turks would fight, and fight well, by land and sea. (They have on the latter medium a trump card in the old German battle-cruiser *Goeben*, renamed the *Yavuz* and modernized.) It may well be that the Soviet dictator will prefer what agreement he can get with the Turks, who maintained loyal co-operation with the U.S.S.R. for many years up to last Fall, to the hazards of a campaign so far from his manufacturing and supply bases. (In judging the offensive power of the Red Army it is well to remember that it hasn't a Leningrad at its back everywhere it may be called on to fight.) It is to be hoped that he does, for Turkey may serve as a useful bridge between ourselves and Russia in a later phase of this struggle. Whether we cross that bridge as friends or foes will depend on Russia.

To return to the Battle for Britain. The idea of a German invasion may have taken on, in this brief lull, a certain unreality. Yet it is hard to see how else Hitler is to get this war over and the blockade lifted. He would doubtless prefer to win without fighting, and may have put forward, in devious ways, to elements in Britain, suggestions that he is ready to "guarantee" the British Empire if Britain recognizes his preponderance in Europe; that Britain should accept an armistice which would allow him to turn and throw back the advancing tide of Bolshevism, and Britain to deal with Japan; or that the British propertied classes had better before the entrenchment of the Labor Party in political power and the steady movement of the country towards socialism.

There is no doubt one would feel better if, in face of what happened in (Continued on Next Page)

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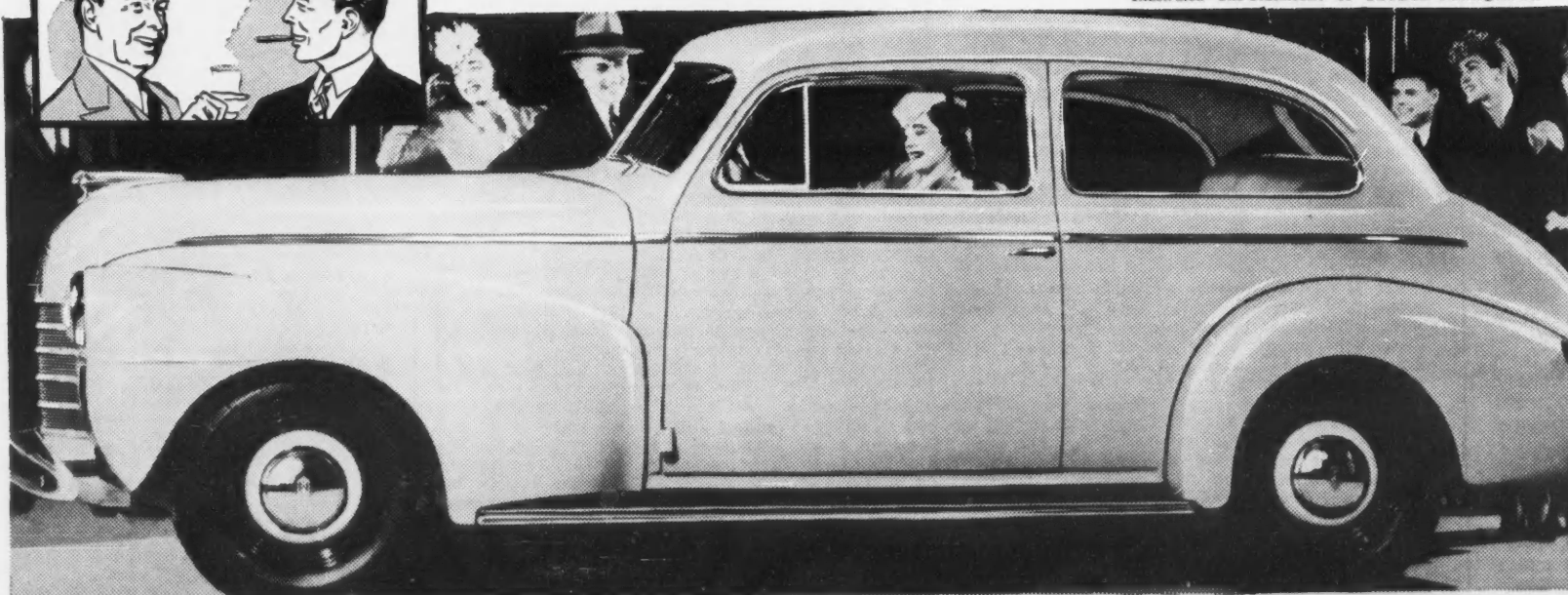
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# Criticism Now? Of Course!

BY POLITICUS

ONE of the most annoying habits of politicians is to answer criticism with abuse. Every politician of any experience either becomes an expert at changing the subject by calling names or has a master stooge do it for him. At no time has that delectable habit of drawing the ancient and by now very-high red herring across the trail been more objectionable than since the outbreak of the war.

The situation has gone so badly that the term "Fifth Columnist" is being used against those who criticize the government either for lack of sufficient action in preparing Canada for its part in the war or for not moving quickly enough since the invasion of Holland and Belgium.

The desirability, even the necessity, of harsh criticism has been proved very effectively within the past several weeks in Canada. The demand of the public for more and more energy in the prosecution of the war has forced the government at Ottawa to show more speed in a month than has been shown for the entire period from September last until the tank drive started on the Low Countries.

To call such criticism unpatriotic or treasonable is more than stupid. That action, of giving voice to the dissatisfaction felt by Canadians, has been just the "kick in the pants" to the government which was imperatively necessary. It is a pity that those who fear Hitler and Mussolini now did not waken to that fear long before.

In time of war the state has a right, and in many cases has a duty, to suppress actions intended to prevent the country doing everything possible to defeat the enemy. But it doesn't take any sort of reasonable thought to understand that there is a difference between criticizing the government for not doing enough and criticizing the government with the intention of preventing them from doing more.

## Union Government

There is every indication that by the time this is read Mr. King will have brought into the cabinet men who are not members of his own party, and even who have had no previous political experience. Well and good. But that must never lead the country, and the press in particular, to stop its criticism of government inefficiency if the complaints are made with the purpose of removing the inefficiency or correcting a course of action that is injurious to the fullest effort in the prosecution of the war.

Criticism in the House of Commons is best of all. Criticism by an informed press is essential, for politicians, like all other humans, have the natural habit of wanting to take the easy course. Well, war time is no time for resting on oars. And if there are any people carrying responsibility who think that their comfort or thin skin matter at this time, they ought to hand in their resignations.

Supposing that union in the House of Commons does come, then there still must be members courageous enough to expose lack of full effort or lack of efficiency. And what is very important, those men must, if their criticism is honest and intended to assist, be not only protected but encouraged. The only true way to do away with adverse criticism is to abolish the cause of the criticism. And as long as there is one more ounce of effort that can be forthcoming, demands and criticisms are as necessary as tanks and planes.

Winston Churchill is a master in many fields. One of them is in the field of hard-headed sense. It would be a great help for those who object to healthy opposition to read Mr. Churchill's speech broadcast from



WENDELL WILLKIE, Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, who stamped the party's convention at Philadelphia on June 28 into a six-vote nomination. At the start he was third to Thomas Dewey and Senator Taft, but on the fifth ballot outfooted both rivals, causing Dewey to withdraw.

Manchester on January 27 last. It is worth re-reading today. Here are some of the paragraphs which all Canadians in and out of public office might well read:

"During the last 250 years the British Parliament has fought several great European wars with unwearyed zeal and tenacity and has carried them all to a successful conclusion. In this war they are fighting not only for themselves but for parliamentary institutions wherever they have been set up all over the globe. In our country public men are proud to be the servants of the people. They would be ashamed to be their masters. Ministers of the Crown feel themselves strengthened by having at their side the House of Commons and the House of Lords, sitting with great regularity and seeking out continual opportunities of stimulating their activities. Of course it is quite true that there is often severe criticism of the Government in both Houses. We do not resent the well-meant criticism of any man who wishes to win the war. We do not shrink even from fair criticism, and that is the most dangerous of all. On the contrary we take it earnestly to heart and seek to profit by it.

"Criticism in the body politic, criticism in the state, is like pain in the human body. It is not pleasant, but where would the body be without it, without the continued correctives and warnings of pain? It is in this sphere of criticism that Nazi and Bolshevik dictatorships run their greatest risks. They silence all criticism by the concentration camp, by the rubber truncheon and by the firing party. Scandals, corruption and shortcomings are not exposed because there are no independent voices. Instead of being exposed they continue to fester behind the pompous facade of the state, and thus the men at the top must very often be fed only the facts which are palatable to them. The men at the top

may be very fierce and very powerful, but their ears are deaf, their fingers are numb, they cannot feel their feet as they move forward in the fog and darkness of the immeasurable and the unknown."

Those words should be engraved for every politician, every partisan and every newspaper owner and remembered by them next time they feel the urge to cry "sabotage" when somebody, in an attempt to help Canada make its contribution for civilization, attacks the government.

## HITLER WAR

(Continued from Page 4)

France (where according to the editor of the *Petit Parisien* defeatism and the Bolshevik bogey were decisive in persuading Weygand and Pétain to stop fighting the Germans and preserve the remainder of their forces to prevent Communist revolution in France), the men of Munich were quite out of positions of influence in Britain. Perhaps they soon will be. Yet of all men Chamberlain has least reason to trust Hitler. Nor could appeasement be slipped over the British people as it was over the French, who hadn't as sound a parliament or as responsible a press, and hence had not been told the full truth for years.

Anyone following the British press and radio must know that the British intend to fight this out. As a sea-conscious people they would hardly be likely to relax their blockade just when it is beginning to promise results. No, to finish his job, obtain the real loot, remove the strangling grip of the blockade, consolidate his hold over the 250 million Europeans whom he now dominates, get his slave-made goods on to the world market and food and raw materials flowing in, he must strike Britain down. Attacking her commerce alone, by surface and submarine raider, would be too slow. He must destroy or capture her Navy, or render it ineffective by destroying its bases. But to do that he has first to destroy the R.A.F. and gain control of the air over Britain.

Thus the Battle for Britain would seem to take the pattern of raids on the British aerodromes and aircraft factories, then on British naval bases and fleet units, and finally on the civilian population. The latter raids are hardly likely to come until the R.A.F. has been sufficiently worn down to secure Germany from retaliation in kind. When these raids have been screwed to the utmost intensity, then invasion, from a number of points simultaneously, and with the employment of every terroristic device and treacherous stratagem. Commerce destruction and raids on the big trading ports would be kept up the whole time, Italy would be called on for a big effort against Egypt and Suez, and Spain called in at the psychological moment for an assault on Gibraltar.

We are obviously in the first stage already. Without accepting uncritically the official claim that raids on Britain of up to 100 planes a night are causing little or no damage (the number of civilian casualties may be by no means a measure of this damage), while our airmen blow up oil tanks and refineries, chemical works and railroad junctions in Germany with unfailing accuracy, still Hitler does not seem to be making much progress in wiping out the R.A.F. It remains to be seen what the results will be when the 100 nightly bombers become 1000, whether the Germans will not be forced to turn to massed daylight bombing, and which air force will come out of that the better.



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## THE B.C. LETTER

### War Clouds' Quicksilver Lining

BY P. W. LUCE

TWO-THIRDS of the British Empire's war requirements of quicksilver are now being produced in British Columbia. A year ago this natural product was almost unexploited. Today ten or twelve properties are being developed in widely separated areas, the northernmost being in the Fort St. John district, and the southernmost in the Okanagan.

Until the outbreak of war Great Britain depended almost entirely on

the famous Almaden mines of Spain for the mercury from which quicksilver is obtained, though small quantities were also bought from Austria and Italy. As quicksilver is an essential in the manufacture of munitions, these three sources dried up at the beginning of hostilities. Steps were immediately taken to develop B.C. deposits which could hardly be worked economically under the stress of competition in normal times.

Since last September quicksilver



IN THE DRIED-OUT AREAS of Saskatchewan, areas where the residents in the last 10 years welcomed assistance themselves, men, women and children are working to further Canada's war effort. The school children, boys and girls, have turned to knitting scarfs or wristlets and here is a class at the Rouleau, Sask., public school, during their knitting period. Work of the students passes strict inspection.

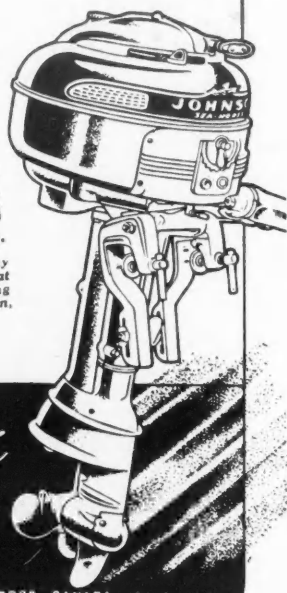


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### Rhubarb and War

The Sino-Japanese "incident" has made rhubarb jam highly popular with British Columbia housewives this season, but at the same time it has brought the rhubarb grower to the verge of bankruptcy. Here's the how and why of this curious sidelight on the repercussions of a war half a world away:

Japanese grow the bulk of B.C. rhubarb, mostly in the Fraser Valley near Vancouver.

Chinese own most of the green-groceries and vegetable peddling businesses in the three coast cities.

Long ago, the Chinese decided they would not handle Japanese goods so long as the soldiers of Emperor Hirohito remained as invaders of China. Their boycott practically ruined the trade in Japanese oranges at Christmas, and this spring they refused to handle the rhubarb grown by B.C. Japanese. They started by importing small quantities from California to satisfy their more insistent customers, but later brought in larger supplies when the Japanese contracted to sell their entire crop to chain stores at a figure far below cost of production.

The Chinese greengrocers met the chain store prices. But followed cut until at one time choice rhubarb was selling for as low as 1½ cents a pound. It is estimated that it costs six cents to produce a pound of rhubarb, and it takes five years for the plant to reach marketable size. Before the Japanese started growing it in 1920, the average price was from 15 to 20 cents a pound. Today, with the Japanese producing ninety per cent of the crop, and largely as a result of their own price-cutting methods, the more rhubarb they grow the more money they lose.

Housewives, however, view the troubles of the producers and retailers with equanimity, but husbands, who have had rather too much rhubarb pie these last few weeks, are beginning to worry that the pantry may be heavily overstocked with rhubarb jam against the coming winter. How can any thrifty woman resist the temptation to put up yet another batch at two cents a pound?

### Army Children Baptised

Mass Baptisms are rare enough in Canada to verge on the spectacular. One of the most extraordinary ceremonies of this kind was held in the Seaford Armouries, in Vancouver, late in June, when thirty-three sons and daughters of men enlisted in the Seaford Highlanders were sprinkled at the baptismal font by the regimental padre, Major the Reverend George Pringle, in the presence of a large audience.

Before beginning the ceremony the officiating clergyman emptied into the font a small bottle of water which had been brought from the River Jordan by a deaconess of the United Church. The water was dipped from the spot where, according to tradition, John the Baptist

made known the divinity of Jesus.

The children ranged in age from ten years to four weeks, including one pair of three-months-old twins. There was one family of five brothers and sisters.

The custom of postponing the christening of children until they are long past the age of infancy seems to be steadily growing in the west, though it is a practice that lacks the approval of the church. Nearly half the boys and girls who were baptized at the Armouries were old enough to have a fair grasp of the religious significance of the ceremony, though some of the young lads also had the idea that there were also military connotations because of the locale, the presence of so many soldiers in uniform, and the fact that daddy had gone overseas to fight for King and Country. They were not officially disabused.

As honorary colonel of the regiment, His Honor Lieut. Gov. Eric Hamber attended the service with many other dignitaries. At an informal reception held after the ceremonies Mrs. Hamber presented each child with a silver napkin ring bearing the crest of the regiment.

### Totem Pole Park

Victoria is to have a totem pole park. Up to now the capital city has been rather barren of picturesque native relics where they may conveniently be seen by persons who do not frequent museums or archives, but this has not been because of a shortage of material. The government has a goodly number of carved cedar poles which have been brought down from northern points, and the best of these are being freshened up and repainted for erection in the new park. It is probable that ten or twelve will be put up for a starter, these being selected with a view to giving a fairly comprehensive idea of what the Indians considered art when used to interpret the heraldry of the family or tribe. A brief explanation of the meaning of the carvings that make up the totem will be affixed to each pole.

It is peculiarly fitting that this park should be in the grounds of the former home of the late Hon. J. S. Helmcken, first speaker of the legislative assembly of Vancouver Island, and one of the prime movers for the entry of British Columbia into Confederation. The house itself is to become a museum of Pacific Coast history.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the Indians have gone far since the early seventies, when Mr. Helmcken was not always happy over their proximity. Nearly one hundred members of the Skidegate tribe, on Queen Charlotte Islands, have formed themselves into a credit union under the provincial government's brokers' department. They intend to take advantage of government legislation for co-operative trading, and officials say they understand the economic principles involved at least as well as most of the white men who form similar credit unions in other communities.

Though they were regarded as savages within the memory of men still living, the Indians of the Queen Charlottes were more intelligent and progressive than most of the tribes of the Pacific Coast. The Haidas, fierce fighters and raiders always, possessed a well-defined social organization from time immemorial which was quite comprehensible to them, though far too complicated and involved for the white man to grasp.

### Wood-burning Tugboat

It isn't only the horse that is coming back in spite of the mechanical age. It's also the wood-burning tugboat, which was supposed to have gone the way of the dodo and the great auk a quarter of a century ago.

David Lloyd-Jones has just had a wood-burning tugboat built on Okanagan Lake, a strong, solid, splendid craft which is said to be just about the finest in those parts. Her frame is of B.C. fir, she is 65 feet overall with 16½ feet beam, and capable of a speed of seven miles per hour, quite fast enough for her work in towing logs. She is worth around \$18,000, and will carry a crew of six.

The shipbuilder who had the contract for the tug wanted to put in a diesel engine, but Mr. Lloyd-Jones would have none of it. He argued, reasonably enough, that he would have to buy oil to run the engine, but with a wood burner installed he could get all the fuel he needed, free, from his own sawmill at Kelowna.



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 6, 1940

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## We Ought To Borrow More and Tax Less

BY R. O. SWEZEY

After nearly a year of war, Canada still has several hundred thousand unemployed who ought to be hard at work producing the articles required for ordinary living as well as for war.

At the time when these men and women should be absorbed in production, says the writer, the Ralston budget has checked expansion possibilities with a crushing burden of taxes.

Mr. Swezey thinks it would be better to do less taxing and more borrowing. He suggests four bond issues in four years of one billion dollars each, to cost the country \$240,000,000 a year over a period of twenty-five years, also modification of the excess profits and high-bracket income taxes and the forcing of the surplus profits thus released into war bonds.

THIS is a young country with immense developed and undeveloped resources, mineral, forest, agricultural and industrial. Virility is not lacking, and our ability to pay cheerfully the costs of a great war are never in question.

Nevertheless the economic dangers which we face are no less grave than the menace of the ever-present military forces of our enemies. It was the economic skill of Germany, coupled with her virility and determination, that enabled her to refute and confound all the economic experts and political scientists of democracy, who proved to their complacent listeners that there was no need to prepare against a re-inspired German determination to settle all troubles by bloody conflict.

Here in this country and abroad there were not lacking military experts and men of vision continuously warning our leaders, who scornfully disregarded them because certain schools of political thought maintain that statesmen may only follow what the people want and demand, but never lead them. Nor is it included in the thoughts of this school that the people are entitled to be informed of national menaces or crises, the knowledge of which the political leaders must surely be possessed of.

### Need for Expansion

Today our economic problems are being dealt with by the same leaders who did not observe the oncoming storm. And there seems now to be a lack of perception that our physical problems are inseparably interwoven with our economic ones—several hundred thousand men and women in Canada are still unemployed after nearly a year of war. No action is coming from the leaders of our country in regard to this situation. The state of complacency perhaps is carried on here merely as a matter of habit, and in accord with the teaching of that same democratic school which believes in leading only when prodded with some severity.

It cannot be sound logic to expect skillful evasion to take the place of hard work in such a crisis as we find ourselves.

An economic council capable of departing from orthodox tow-paths is sorely needed right now to put the vast army of unemployed into production of the unlimited number of articles demanded for ordinary living as well as for war emergency.

It is unfortunate that this orthodox school has a terror of departing from the usual beaten trail of the capitalistic methods of production. But there would be no fault to find, even at the present time, with this idea if the financial machinery of the capitalistic industry of this young country were not deprived of the power and lubrication facilities to maintain and increase output in keeping with the needs of a country whose growth should extend to the accommodation of a population several times its present members.

### The Brakes Are On

Perhaps the industrial machinery of Canada may today be likened to a powerful motor truck dispatched on a long and urgent errand, upon which the life of the nation depends—as much for speed as for power, but, unfortunately, the dispatcher has apparently locked the brakes on. And this the present budget has done to Canada.

Let us examine what we must do in paying for this war in a financial way. The first twelve months, we are informed, will cost us about \$700,000,000. It is probably a fair estimate then to assume that the conflict may last four years at a total cost of four billion dollars. We have had valuable experience in financing war costs in the past. Something can be gained by reviewing those efforts.

It would seem now to be the logical thing to stimulate human energy and enthusiasm by the speeding up of all efforts of production and military expansion. To clamp down on such efforts with crushing burdens of taxes at the very outset, however, is surely like putting the brakes on the car before we even get it started.

In the last war this country in one

issue alone borrowed \$550,000,000 at a high rate of interest. In this war, if we make four issues in four years of one billion dollars each, we can do so with fair and attractive returns to those whose money we borrow.

Certain classes of security can be made for institutions, others for industrial corporations, some for the public at large, and a fourth class perhaps for the wealthy individuals. It is fair that certain tax exemptions be included in parts of these issues—the interest rates may be adjusted for that. The rates of interest on these issues—if we may estimate by current conditions—would likely extend from 2½%, with certain tax exemptions, to 3½%, with no exemptions.

Now to relieve the stagnating influence of the present framework of taxes that must inevitably be classed among those of diminishing returns, it is urgently desirable to modify the so-called surplus profits tax and the un-called-for severity in income taxes of the higher brackets. To argue that England has imposed even more severe taxes is not a proper answer, for there is too much evidence that dear old Britain has made many mistakes.

But, coupled with the modifications, there should be applied a method of enforced loans against profits and so-called surplus profits by the issuance of scrip with a sliding scale of low interest rates and varying terms of maturity. These interest rates may be as low as a quarter of one per cent. per annum, and may reach up to the rates of the issues made for voluntary subscription.

Obviously this form of issue bears



THE NEW RECRUIT

the imprint of a forced loan. But it is immensely better than confiscation without compensation as proposed by the present budget. A definite and fixed percentage of corporation income tax is not objectionable provided it remains around 20%. Anything much greater than this cannot fail to bring economic defeat on our home front and greatly hamper the effect of our participation in this war. The struggle for markets after this second world conflict is going to be a severe one, and the products of our industries and other resources will have to meet frightful competition. How can we expect to hold our own with our corporations stripped of all their quick assets?

### Need Not Dismay Us

To finance this war on a basis of one billion dollars annually with voluntary and forced loans, plus taxes that are calculated not to upset our economic system and industrial progress, is a problem that need not

dismay us. But the present budget has already dismayed some outside capitalists, whose negotiations have been abruptly terminated by its threat against expansion in any industrial line.

Government security issues of from ten to thirty year terms and of varying interest rates, according to the severity of imposed loans based on surplus profits or private income, would meet with wide-spread enthusiasm and add an impetus to our war effort probably unparalleled for its force.

And it is of great economic importance that we provide proper sinking fund obligations in creating all of these issues, so that if we allow 6% as an outside figure for interest and sinking fund combined, the debt can be all paid off well within the period of one generation. This means that the four billions of dollars of bonds will cost us \$240,000,000 a year over a period of about twenty-five years.

On that basis, instead of stifling  
(Continued on Page 11)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

### The Ralston Budget

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Crimean War (1854), he said when he doubled the income tax: "The expenses of a war are the moral check which it has pleased the Almighty to impose upon the ambition and lust of conquest which are inherent in so many nations. . . . The necessity of meeting from year to year the expenditure which it entails is a salutary and wholesome check making them feel what they are about."

Evidently Mr. Gladstone didn't envisage a Hitler, able to take over a bankrupt state and yet, in the brief space of six or seven years, create the most powerful war machine the world has seen. Hitler isn't worrying about his war expenditures, which he intends to recover by making the peoples he has conquered contribute to the building of a world economy dominated by and enriching Germany. Nor does Mr. Gladstone's observation apply to a country in the position of Canada today, which did not seek war but had to meet it when it came, whatever the cost might be.

The fact is that, for a country in Canada's position, the high cost of making war may act as a check against the putting forth of a vigorous war effort though not against participation in war. The cost of war therefore amounts to a question of how the war effort is to be financed, and a primary consideration would seem to be that—if the enemy is so strong that the fullest possible effort is necessary to avert defeat—the financing must be so arranged that it in no way hinders that effort. In other words, financing must not dominate but support the war effort. For if financing dominates it will also restrict.

### A Restrictive Budget

Criticism of the Ralston budget is that it tends to do just that. Apparently no one objects to it on personal grounds; on the contrary, everywhere is evidenced a willingness to accept whatever is necessary to bring victory. The question is whether this budget is best designed to do that. It is obvious that in framing the budget, the government had various perfectly good aims in mind, notably the diversion of surplus public purchasing power from non-essentials to the war program, the avoidance of inflation and the desirability of paying for the war as we go, as far as possible, rather than leave it to be paid for by following generations.

These are admirable aims, but they are not the

most important. They would be entirely proper, no doubt, in a minor war such as the Boer War, the issue of which was never in serious doubt, but this war is very different. We are now engaged in a life-or-death struggle, and it is not certain that we shall survive. Therefore everything has to be subordinated to the matter of winning the war, certainly the financing arrangements.

The attempt to pay for the war as we go, as reflected in the Ralston budget, involves taxation of both industry and the consumer of industry's products to an extent which can only have the effect of restricting industrial production and re-employment, when the obvious need is to get our productive machinery working to the full. This is much more important at this time than adherence to orthodoxy in financing.

### Stimulate or Retard?

If the wisdom of the Ralston budget—with its enormous increase in taxation coupled with the suggestion of a further increase to come this autumn—is considered solely from the viewpoint of whether, immediately and physically, it will advance or retard the nation's ability to prosecute this war with the utmost vigor, only one answer seems possible.

Clearly Col. Ralston's main idea has been to raise the money needed to carry on the war and at the same time preserve all the financial solvency possible. Under any circumstances but those of today, that would be an eminently sound attitude. It is not so sound today, because preservation of the nation and the Empire takes precedence even of solvency.

R. O. Swezey, the well-known Montreal engineer and financier, in an article on this page, suggests that we figure on a four-year war and on paying costs of four billion dollars over a period of twenty-five years. Reminding us that in the last war we borrowed \$550,000,000 in one issue alone at a high rate of interest, he advocates four bond issues over the four years of one billion dollars each, which he thinks should not cost us more than 6 per cent. for interest and sinking fund combined or an annual amount of \$240,000,000 over the twenty-five years.

This kind of financing would permit needed modification of the surplus profit and income taxes. And, coupled with such modification, there might, he thinks, be a system of enforced loans against surplus profits, on the principle that it would be preferable to the confiscation constituted by taxation.



## What is the Outlook for Gold Stocks?

BY TRAVERS CAREY

The value of Canadian gold stocks will be affected by the discount on Canadian dollars, and by labour costs and taxation; but primarily by the price which can be obtained for gold in a world market.

The value of gold will ultimately be governed by its usefulness. For the past twenty-five years the use of gold in the monetary systems of the world has declined steadily.

However, an increase in the premium on U.S. dollars may offset a possible unfavorable change in the price of gold.

WHY are Canadian gold mining stocks selling at their lowest level in many years? True, the entire stock market is depressed because of the uncertain business outlook. But gold has for years been considered to be a measure of value, and gold stocks were purchased largely as a protection against currency inflation. Is it possible that the low quotations now prevailing for Canadian golds tend to discount an unfavorable change in the price of gold, and is this fear justified?

The truth seems to be that in the light of monetary changes in the last twenty-five years and current political developments, gold mining stocks cannot be considered an infallible hedge against inflation, nor can one assume that the price of gold is immune to unfavorable change. The outcome of the present war, in so far as it affects international trade and national monetary systems, will influence the value of gold and consequently the value of gold mining stocks.

If one could count on the maintenance of a price of \$35.00 U.S. per ounce for gold, and provided that the United States dollar remained at present levels or increased in value in relation to the Canadian dollar, it is possible that gold stocks would afford a good hedge against inflation. But the premium on United States dollars, which we may anticipate will increase rather than decrease under wartime conditions, cannot be considered as so much increased profit for gold producers. It will be offset in part at least by increasing labor costs, and more particularly by taxation. An industry whose increased revenue results from an accident of exchange, rather than from productive effort, is a logical target when the government hunts for additional war revenues.

### Value of Gold

The value of gold, like that of oil, wheat, copper, rubber or any other commodity, is determined by the amount of currency which can be obtained for it and the purchasing power of that currency. Today the value of gold is dependent upon the value of United States currency in relation to that of other countries and the fact that the United States is committed to buy all the gold offered at \$35.00 per ounce. The United States is the only country in the world which will purchase gold on this inflated basis.

The level to which gold will fall if and when the United States sees the folly of giving its airplanes, automobiles, cotton, oil, etc., for the privilege of transferring the bright metal from one hole in the ground to another and either places an embargo upon the importation of gold or reduces its bid, depends upon how essential other nations consider gold to be to their monetary systems.

The use of gold in the arts and as a direct medium of exchange among primitive peoples would account for only a small part of the world's supply. In the monetary system gold served originally as part of the national currency, interchangeable at will with paper money at a fixed rate as a backing for paper money—thus limiting its issue—and as a means of settling international balances. Today only the last function is of value and that thanks largely to the gold buying policy of the United States.

### The Gold Standard

The Gold Standard was a relatively modern invention, being introduced by Great Britain in 1816. It was later adopted by other countries and operated at its best in the two decades prior to the Great War. Under this system gold was a common denominator of the currencies of those nations which were committed to buy or sell a fixed weight of gold in return for a definite amount of paper currency. The Gold Standard broke down during the Great War and, in the light of recent developments, it seems improbable it will function again.

Under the stress of the war of 1914-18 it was a prudent measure to suspend the right of converting paper money into cash in order to conserve

as much gold as possible in the national treasury to be used for purchasing needed supplies abroad. The next step was to pass legislation permitting the treasury to issue paper money without the customary gold backing. Thus, two monetary uses of gold went into the discard.

This is apparent today when paper currency is irredeemable and the public is not concerned so long as the currency is accepted in settlement of debts. A legal limit to the amount of currency which may be issued is as satisfactory a guard against inflation as the requirement of a gold backing which, in actual practice, was removed at the will of the government.

### Sole Utility

It was pointed out a few years ago by many economists—notably Mr. J. M. Keynes—that the only use for gold in the monetary system was that of settling international balances in foreign trade. That gold functions in this capacity today is due largely to the standing offer of the United States to buy unlimited amounts at a price of \$35.00 per ounce. However, gold is not essential to foreign trade. By holding substantial balances of foreign currencies—as in the operation of Stabilization Funds—it is possible for a country to settle its balances as required.

Not so long ago one used to hear the statement that "Germany could never wage a major war because she has no gold reserves." France, Great Britain and the United States—the so-called "plutocracies"—had virtually cornered the world's supply of monetary gold and were, therefore, presumed to be in a much stronger position. Unfortunately, recent events have shown only too well the folly of this reasoning. Instead of laying up stores of gold with which to buy war supplies, the dictator nations had taken the obvious short cut by laying up war supplies.

A similar directness is apparent in Germany's foreign trade. Being a totalitarian state facilitated her bargaining on a purely barter basis with other countries for a specific amount of commodities in return for a definite amount of manufactured goods. In other cases Germany's purchases abroad were paid for in "blocked marks" which could be used only to purchase goods in Germany. By this system any international "balance" was settled not by the shipment of gold, which must ultimately be offset by the export of more goods, but by the direct shipment of goods.

If the present war is settled on a basis which leaves the dictator or "non-gold" nations in political or economic control of a large part of Europe it is probable that they will establish their own trading bloc and there is no reason to believe that their monetary system would require the use of gold! The fear of such a development in international trade is seen in the recent proposal in the United States to establish—in self defense—a trading bloc comprised of North and South America.

### U.S. Gold Policy

The present price of gold was established by political expediency—a result of the exactment of legislation by the United States government. In 1933 the Roosevelt administration was faced with the necessity of stopping as rapidly as possible the fall in commodity prices. With this end in view it increased from \$20.67 to \$35.00 the price which it would pay per ounce of gold.

The result was a cheapening of United States dollars in terms of other national currencies, a stimulation of American exports and eventually a large increase in the nation's interest-bearing debt and the accumulation in the federal government's vaults of 60% of the world's monetary gold! The first two results could have been obtained by lowering the nation's tariff barriers or inflating the currency; and there would today be a smaller federal debt and proportionately less idle gold.

From the end of 1936 to early in 1938 all gold purchased by the United States Treasury was "sterilized" so  
(Continued on Page 11)



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MADE BY CARRERAS LTD., LONDON  
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#### FUR INDUSTRY

BESIDES being one of the world's leading sources of raw furs, Canada possesses an important fur goods industry. The industry makes wearing apparel of fur from both domestic and imported skins; and supplies almost the whole demand of the Canadian public. There is also a separate fur dressing industry in the Dominion, the output of which is of much smaller proportions. Canada does a large export and import trade in furs which, however, consists mainly of transactions in raw furs. Canada imports furs from no less than two score countries, while Canadian furs find a market in 50 foreign countries.

## GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

### HIRAM WALKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

How do you rate the common stock of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts? I have been wondering if it would be a good buy at this time. Will earnings this year be very much affected by more taxes and if so, how will the dividend be affected?

—J. B. Z., Halifax, N.S.

It should be continued at the present \$4-per-share rate, even though earnings have been adversely affected by heavier taxes and profits for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1940, are expected to drop to around \$6 per share from 1939's \$6.58.

Sales to date in this year have been well ahead of those for the last fiscal year, due not only to increased volume but also to broad gains in the demand for higher brands of liquor. Approximately 85 per cent of the company's business is done in the United States.

The common stock has speculative attraction on the basis of the generous income afforded.

### A CHOICE OF MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some Kerr-Addison and Pickle Crow shares, and was thinking of buying some Noranda or International Nickel or Lake Shore at present prices. Your opinion would be appreciated. If you were a young man with a couple of hundred dollars available for investment each month, which mines would you put it into?

—B. W. P., Saint John, N.B.

Of the stocks you mention, I would be inclined to purchase Noranda Mines which at the present price is yielding over 8 per cent. Not only is Noranda an important producer of copper, but also has the advantage of being one of the Dominion's largest gold mines. Earnings have more than doubled during the past five years and net profit last year was about \$5 per share. From subsidiary and other outside mining operations earnings are becoming a more important factor every year. Its principal metal producing subsidiaries in Canada are Waite-Amulet, Pamour, Hallnor and Aunor. The company also maintains a large exploration division.

As far as mines are concerned, if I had a couple of hundred dollars available each month for investment, I would diversify it over a selected

list of junior golds, as well as some of the major producers. In the junior gold producers I regard such mines as East Malartic, Central Patricia, Kerr-Addison, Aunor and San Antonio as particularly attractive at the present time. In the major producers, Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre, Wright-Hargreaves and Bralorne offer the highest yields in their history, and the same applies to Noranda and Hudson Bay in the base metal group.

### MONETA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

At different times I have been tempted to dispose of my Moneta shares but always hesitate when I consider the dividend it is paying. In your opinion do you think we can continue to expect three cents a quarter? Has any new ore been found lately?

—F. D. T., Gravenhurst, Ont.

While the future dividend policy of Moneta Porcupine Mines is indefinite, it is reasonable to expect a continuation of the present payments as long as the company is earning them. Ore reserves are sufficient to maintain the milling rate for two years. Last year 20.42 cents per share was earned and four dividends of three cents each distributed. The company has a strong asset position.

No new orebodies have been found below the original orebody which now

extends to below the fourth level. An extensive campaign of exploration now proceeding on the 1,425-foot level is to be continued, and hopes held for location of further ore. Porphyry has been discovered on the 975-foot level and this is considered significant in that this rock plays an important part in the ore deposition of the Porcupine camp. The company is broadening its outside exploration effort and has obtained an interest in two Quebec properties.

### IMPERIAL OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me your opinion as to the purchase of Imperial Oil stock as a buy in these bellicose days? I understand that Imperial Oil has suffered serious losses through International Petroleum from whom they have been drawing dividends for years, through heavy losses in Mexico which were sustained by International. Is this true?

—H. J. J., Owen Sound, Ont.

No. International Petroleum has no property in Mexico and consequently suffered no losses in the Mexican government's grab. The company's producing and refining activities are conducted in Colombia and Peru; under a long term contract, entered into at the end of 1937, it also has a 25 per cent interest in Mene Grande Oil, Venezuelan subsidiary of Gulf Oil. International Petroleum is controlled by (Continued on Next Page)

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD mines throughout Canada have received considerate treatment at the hands of the Canadian Minister of Finance. The budget brought down late in June displayed a desire on the part of the Dominion government to encourage gold production. True enough, tax imposts on gold-producing mines are substantial, but are restricted to a degree calculated to not only encourage the development of new gold producing mines, but, also, to induce the mines already established to speed up output.

Gold mines like Lake Shore, Dome, Hollinger and others may proceed with high rates of production without facing the burdens of high rates of taxes

on excess profits. Whereas the excess profits tax is to apply only on excess profit over that average established over the preceding four years, this means that the high rate of production over recent years at these big producers may be continued without incurring the added burden.

Lake Shore Mines has accepted the resignation of E. W. Todd, former mine superintendent. The post is to be filled by A. L. Blomfield, managing director of the company. The underground workings are entering into rich ore zones of lower horizons and a very marked increase in gold production from Lake Shore is believed to be indicated for the reasonably near future.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., is now working an ore zone which has lengthened to nearly half a mile. As a result the mill which treated 275 tons of ore daily throughout 1939 is now handling approximately 400 tons daily.

Steep Rock Mines, the new iron mining enterprise in northwestern Ontario, has encountered water problems in its crosscutting operations. Grouting operations are proceeding in order to stem the flow of water. Such difficulties were not unexpected in that the deposits of iron lie beneath the bed of Steep Rock Lake, with heavy seepage of water to be expected through the faulted areas and loose seams. Through liberal use of cement in grouting operations, a large area will be made safe through which to crosscut. The grouting is done by forcing cement through drill holes in the troublesome zones.

Sigma Mines will proceed with construction designed to increase mill capacity to 1,000 tons daily.

Central Patricia Gold Mines is having no difficulty in maintaining output at a point where net profits are exceeding \$50,000 per month, or a rate of 24 cents per share annually.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance at Ottawa, has made the following declaration, to which gold miners in Canada have already prepared to respond: "I should add here that there is one important way in which our supplies of foreign exchange may be increased. Canada is fortunate in the strength and extent of her gold mining industry which in the last eight years has shown such a rapid expansion. Further expansion of output is the most immediate and important means at hand for directly augmenting our supplies of foreign exchange, and I think I can appeal with confidence to those engaged in producing gold to put forward every effort to increase their production as rapidly as possible. In this connection I am glad to acknowledge assurances already from a number of important companies that it will be their policy to step up production as far and as fast as conditions permit."

Eldorado Gold Mines, having announced plans to close the mine down indefinitely, are now confronted with the problem of keeping the underground workings free from ice during the idle period. Unlike other important mining operations in Canada, the Eldorado is located in the very far north, near the Arctic Circle where freezing has penetrated several hundred feet in depth and where only a few feet on surface become free of frost during the short period of summer.

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The Cyclical or major direction of stock prices was last confirmed as downward. The Short-Term movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

#### THE MARKET TREND

A leading question still before the market is whether prices, which have already shown appreciable advance over the past month or so, will effect a normal technical cancellation of the panic break culminating around May 21. Such a correction would call for a 3% to 5% cancellation of the decline, carrying to the 126/139 area in terms of the Dow-Jones closing industrial average; the 25/30 area in terms of the closing rail average.

If material extension of the rally is to be witnessed, the market is now being afforded an excellent breathing spell for the purpose. Hitler's drive against Great Britain, according to informed reports, is scheduled for around July 8. In the meantime, the public is left free to wax as bullish as it may please over the Republican platform and nominees, as well as the advancing trend in domestic business.

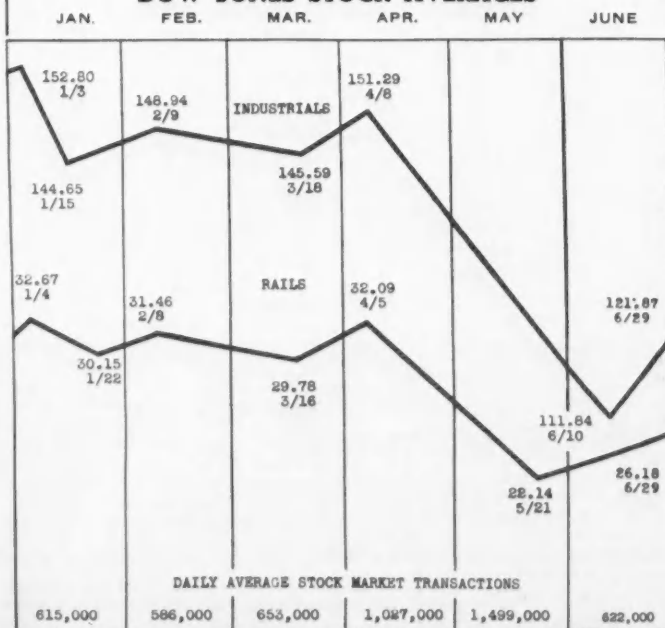
Aside from the rallying movement, and such further progress as it may or may not accomplish over the immediate future, is the subsequent action of stock prices. As pointed out in our discussion of last week, each of the notable panic breaks of the present century was followed, when the corrective rally had run its course, by a return of one or both stock averages to below the panic bottoms.

#### ADVERSE PRESSURE

Adverse pressure against the market will undoubtedly be witnessed when the German offensive toward Britain is launched. Whether, under such pressure, the market will move below its panic lows may, to some degree, hinge on how able the British defenses prove and how much the recent American defense program has affected the domestic earnings outlook for the better. In the light of precedent, however, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, the more conservative assumption would be an expectation that the panic lows were to be tested and possibly broken.

Accordingly, such purchasing as was not effected during the recent market weakness should now be tentatively withheld awaiting such decline as will come in the wake of the current corrective rally. Stated otherwise, we would not follow up market strength with purchases but, to the contrary, would regard any material extension of the rally as occasion for increased caution.

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Banking Credit is available at the Bank of Toronto for business men who are engaged in the production of war materials. Never, in the 85-year history of this bank, has it been in a stronger position to lend aid to those individuals who in turn are contributing to the welfare of our Country. Our manager will welcome the opportunity to talk over your requirements in a manner that will be friendly and understanding.

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**

Incorporated 1855



# GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 8)

Imperial Oil through ownership of 61 per cent. of the common and all the preferred stock.

Right now the outlook for Imperial Oil is not impressive and I don't think the stock has any more than average appeal. Earnings in the current fiscal year should not vary greatly from 1939's 71 cents per share. You can expect payment of the regular 50-cents-per-share dividend, but because of the Foreign Exchange Control Board's ruling that payments must not exceed earnings for the duration of the War, extras will depend upon profits. And profits will be restricted to some extent by increased taxes and rising costs, despite higher prices and greater volume.

Increased Turner Valley production and expansion of pipe line facilities should aid refinery operations this year. However, as you probably know, Imperial Oil's operations account for only a small part of its income; the company depends on dividends from International Petroleum for the bulk of its earnings; and these are likely to be smaller this year than last.

## THREE MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It appears to me that now would be an opportune time to pick up some gold stocks at bargain levels. I would like your advice as to two or three of the new producers selling under \$1 and nearing the dividend stage?

—S. O. W., Brandon, Man.

I also think the time is opportune to pick up gold stocks at low prices, and Upper Canada, Broulan and Malartic Gold Fields should meet with your requirements. All are selling under 70 cents and Broulan at about half that figure. Dividends appear assured for Upper Canada and Broulan in 1940 and while Malartic Gold Fields may not initiate them this year, in view of the proposed expansion, they should not be long deferred.

The outlook for Upper Canada is quite promising. Net profit for the year ending April 30th, was just over ten cents per share but is now running above this. Working capital is close to \$100,000 and new ore in the downward extension of the "H" orebody is extremely rich. Earnings of Broulan are nearing an annual rate of 20 cents a share. Its own 300-ton mill will be completed this Fall and is expected to effect a saving of \$1 a ton in operating costs. Ore reserves are sufficient for about five years. Malartic Gold Fields has given an excellent performance since milling commenced last December, and expansion of mill capacity to 750 or 800 tons daily is planned this summer. Low costs have been established, ore is being developed at a fast rate and a cash surplus is being built up.

## Dividend Notices

### Penmans Limited

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending 31st day of July, 1940:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 22nd day of July, 1940.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1940.

By Order of the Board,  
A. E. ARSCOTT,  
General Manager.  
Montreal, June 26, 1940.

### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

#### DIVIDEND NO. 214

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1940 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th June 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,  
A. E. ARSCOTT,  
General Manager.  
Toronto, 7th June 1940

## SATURDAY NIGHT

### THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

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J. F. Foy, Circulation Manager

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## CANADIAN MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines has been suggested to me as a good buy at present prices, and I would greatly appreciate your much valued opinion. Does it pay a dividend and what is the outlook for the future?

—J. R. B., Cornwall, Ont.

Yes, Canadian Malartic appears as suggested to you "a good buy" at the prevailing price, which is less than four times earnings. Last year the net profit, before write-offs for depreciation and pre-production development, was 11 cents a share, with dividend disbursements amounting to nine cents per share. If similar payments are made this year the yield on the present price would exceed 20 per cent. Net current assets and the profit in ore reserves alone provide an intrinsic value of over 45 cents per share.

Ore reserves are estimated at 1,750,000 tons—sufficient to supply the present daily milling rate of 800 tons for six years. Further enlargement depends on the locating of additional large orebodies, and prospects are considered promising for these in the eastern section of the property. The possibility of a gradual increase in earnings looks favorable.

Ventures and Sudbury Basin hold over 1,350,000 of the issued shares and in the former's annual report it was stated in regard to Canadian Malartic that "altogether, the outlook for 1940 can be considered promising."

—T. S., Toronto, Ont.

Keyroc Gold Mining Company has sold its assets to a new company, Keyroc Mines Limited, in consideration of the allotment of 1,128,571 shares, or

one new for each three old shares.

The company is selling treasury shares to raise funds to carry out a program of diamond drilling and other work. As soon as sufficient funds have been raised to insure steady operations, surface work will be resumed.

A shaft was sunk to a depth of 125 feet in previous operations to test gold bearing veins. Diamond drilling from the level established at that depth only gave low values. I understand when work is resumed the intention is to concentrate on determining the copper possibilities of the property. I have no knowledge of the directors being in any way connected with Noranda Mines.

—S. N. T., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, it will. The revision calls for the payment of the regular 7 1/2 per cent. business tax on assessed rental, plus another 7 1/2 per cent., provided, however, that the second 7 1/2 per cent. does not exceed \$100 per branch where

the head office of the company is in Montreal and \$200 if the head office is outside the city. The old tax schedule—operative in 1938 and 1939—called for a special tax of \$100 for each of the first 5 branches; \$500 for each of the next 5; and \$1,000 each for all stores over 10 in operation.

Dominion Stores' sales in the first half of 1940 may be limited because of the smaller number of stores in operation, but sales per store should expand as a result of increased consumer purchasing power and higher prices. More intensive pushing of private brands, re-location of stores and operating economies are expected to widen profit margins, but higher costs and taxes will postpone any important earnings improvement. Consequently, I don't think the stock has any more than average attraction.

—V. D. O., Hamilton, Ont.

I'd hold. The preferred stock of McColl-Frontenac has appeal for income.

As a result of somewhat lower crude oil costs and considerable reductions in marketing and overhead expenses, net income in the year ended January 31, 1939, showed a 66 per cent. increase: equal to \$16.13 per preferred share, against \$9.67 in the previous fiscal year; and a further increase in net is expected this year.

Over the near term, volume prospects are bright, due to increased business activity resulting from the War and the stepping up of the Empire Air Training scheme. Then, too, the company should benefit from the extension of the existing facilities of its Toronto refinery, and from the expansion of marketing facilities in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia through the acquisition of the assets of Texas Company of Canada, Limited. However, you can expect operations gains to be slowed down by increased costs and higher income taxes.

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BREN GUNS are an important part of England's defence program. Here experts are examining gun barrels in the first of many tests to which they are subjected. When this test is passed, the gun is assembled and is then . . . . .

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Over the near term, volume prospects are bright, due to increased business activity resulting from the War and the stepping up of the Empire Air Training scheme. Then, too, the company should benefit from the extension of the existing facilities of its Toronto refinery, and from the expansion of marketing facilities in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia through the acquisition of the assets of Texas Company of Canada, Limited. However, you can expect operations gains to be slowed down by increased costs and higher income taxes.

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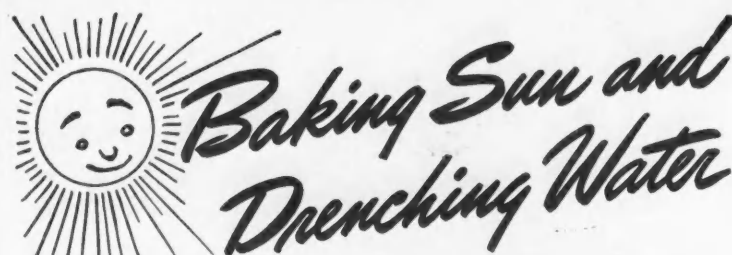
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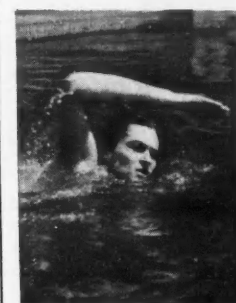
—V. D. O., Hamilton, Ont.



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### Ask your Barber

He's an expert on the care of scalp and hair. For your protection in the barber shop—genuine Vitalis comes only in sanitary Seal tubes. Next time you go to the barber's insist on Vitalis Seal tubes.



1 50 Seconds to Rub—Circulation quickens—flow of necessary oil is increased—hair has a chance!



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Vance C. Smith, Chief Agent

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Commenced Business 1906

**MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Coverage for Objects of Art

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Formerly there was considerable red tape about the insurance of Fine Art risks. But this has now been eliminated, and a system of coverage for objects of art has been evolved on this continent which is not surpassed anywhere else in the underwriting world.

This modern and perfected form of contract, which is now available to individuals, private collectors, dealers, museums and art galleries, furnishes very comprehensive protection at reasonable cost, and has thus materially broadened the market for this type of insurance.

UNDER a Fine Arts Policy, insurance may be obtained on paintings, etchings, pictures, tapestries, and other bona fide works of art (such as valuable rugs, statuary, marbles, bronzes, antique furniture, rare books, manuscripts, antique silver, porcelain, rare glass and bric-a-brac) of rarity, historical value or artistic merit.

In underwriting such risks, the insurance company is not concerned with the usefulness of an object; its interest is co-extensive with the value that the object commands, and that value in turn depends to a large measure upon the imagination, taste and skill with which the creator has endowed his work. Stained glass windows, commercial glass and commercial objects of art, however, are usually excluded from coverage under this form of contract.

In the past, a person who desired to adequately protect his objects of art by insurance was compelled to purchase a variety of policies, fire, burglary and so forth, sometimes with overlapping and even conflicting provisions, and which by no means afforded the coverage now obtainable under the modern Fine Arts Policy which insures against all risks of loss of and/or damage to such property with a few exceptions.

One of the exclusions from coverage is loss or damage resulting from any repairing, restoration or retouching process. Another exclusion is the breakage of statuary, marbles, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains and similar fragile articles, unless caused by fire, lightning, theft and/or attempted theft, cyclone, tornado, windstorm, earthquake, flood, explosion, malicious damage, or collision, derailment or overturn of the conveyance. Indemnity for breakage of fragile articles can usually be obtained by the payment of an extra premium.

### War Risks

Wear and tear, gradual deterioration and losses caused by vermin are not covered, neither are losses caused by war, invasion, hostilities, etc., but in the case of the insurance of private collections the hazards of war and invasion may be covered for an additional premium.

There is usually a warranty in the policy that the packing and unpacking of the insured objects shall be done by those competent to do the work. In one case cited some time ago, the insured owner of a painting packed it in a large wooden case about three sizes longer than the article itself, without any bracing or chocking. He then placed it on top of his automobile and drove 300 miles. It is not to be wondered that the painting was damaged, in view of the extreme carelessness in packing.

It should be kept in mind that a Fine Arts Policy is written upon an agreed basis of value. That is, in advance of issuing the policy, the insured and the insurance company agree upon the value of each object to be insured. The objects thus insured and their value are usually described in a list attached to and made part of the policy. One of the conditions of the policy is that the insurance company shall not be liable for more than the amount set opposite the respective articles, and these amounts are agreed to be the values for the purpose of the insurance.

Thus the policy is what is known as a "valued policy," and the insurance company is obligated in the event of loss to pay the amount specified in the policy.

### Other Insurance

It is also a condition of the contract that if at the happening of any loss there is any other similar or identical insurance on the property insured by the policy, whether prior or subsequent in date or simultaneous with the policy, then the insurance company shall not be liable under the policy for a greater proportion of any loss or damage to the property insured than the amount insured shall bear to the whole insurance effected, whether valid or not.

It is further provided that the entire policy shall be void if the insured has concealed or misrepresented any material fact or circumstance concerning the insurance or the subject thereof; or in the case of any fraud or false swearing by the insured touching any matter relating to the insurance or the subject thereof, whether before or after a loss.

While any loss due to fraud is not recoverable under the policy, the burden of proof rests upon the insurance company, and establishing proof of fraud is often very difficult. In many cases in which success attends the effort, the cost is substan-

tial, especially if a large sum is involved.

In one case referred to by the head of the claims department of a well-known company, a telephone call came in one afternoon from a lawyer who stated that for a certain amount he would give the company information about one of its risks where the property was about to be destroyed by fire. Without payment, however, he refused to divulge the name of the insured, but condescended to say that the risk was located within 100 miles of a certain city.

### Costly Claim Contest

Although the company officials thought this was probably some new form of racket that was being developed, they nevertheless tried to place the risk from their records, but were handicapped as they did not know just what class of policy was involved. It was not long, however, before they learned that the lawyer's information was correct, for a few days later the newspapers carried a story of the alleged catastrophe.

A rigid investigation consuming many months was conducted, and in due course the insured, who held a Fine Arts Policy with the company for a very substantial sum, was arrested. But the arrest did not stop him from entering a claim against the insurance company and prosecuting it vigorously with the help of a lawyer.

While the criminal case was pending, the insured tried to dicker with the prosecuting attorney, agreeing to plead guilty if not given a term of more than six months, but the case was such a flagrant one that the authorities decided to bring it to trial. After a long delay, the case was finally tried, and resulted in the acquittal of the insured.

In the meantime, suit had been started on the policy, and the company succeeded in non-suiting the insured on a technicality. After the acquittal of the insured on the criminal charge, the judge who rendered the verdict in the suit on the policy, allowed the case to be reopened, and the issue was not finally determined until the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in favor of the insurance com-



W. H. BUSCOMBE, secretary and a director of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company, which last month celebrated its 100th anniversary. He entered the service of the company in 1916 as an inspector, and was appointed secretary in 1928. There have been only four secretaries of the company in the hundred years of its existence. Mr. Buscombe was recently elected a vice-president of the Insurance Institute of Toronto.

pany. While the outcome was very gratifying to the company, the case cost it many thousands of dollars for investigation and employment of counsel.

## Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

From time to time we have had occasion to place considerable amounts of insurance with the Union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Co. of Paris, France, and have always received prompt payment of any losses that have occurred.

We understand that this Company has large deposits of funds in Canada for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders but we would like to know:

(a) Is this Company still as safe to insure in as British, Canadian or American Companies?

(b) Is there any possibility of a policyholder not receiving prompt payment of any future claims?

—B. E. W., Guelph, Ont.

The Union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Company of Paris, France, is an old-established company, having been in existence since 1828. It has been doing business in Canada since 1911, and operates under Dominion registry.

It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit of \$608,833 (accepted at \$601,530) for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. This deposit consists of \$499,833 in Dominion Government and Dominion Government guaranteed bonds, \$20,000 in Province of Ontario bonds, \$64,000 in Province of Quebec bonds.

(Continued on Next Page)



The **SAVINGS FEATURE** in **FIRE INSURANCE**

An Integral part of the best mutual Tradition...

Protection is the primary purpose of fire insurance.

Yet, allowing that full protection has been provided, it is still left within the power of fire insurance to "save" in the interests of the policyholder.

This double purpose is admirably served by the Northwestern Mutual plan. The same careful, prudent management that through 39 years has built the Company to its present strong financial position earns for the policyholder liberal annual dividends—the "plus" feature of Northwestern insurance.

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The **WAWANESA** Mutual Insurance Company

Assets Exceed \$2,600,000.00

Surplus 1,330,363.89

Dominion Govt. Deposit exceeds 1,000,000.00

Wawanesa ranks 1st against all Companies operating in Canada on Net Fire Premiums Written according to Dominion figures for 1939.

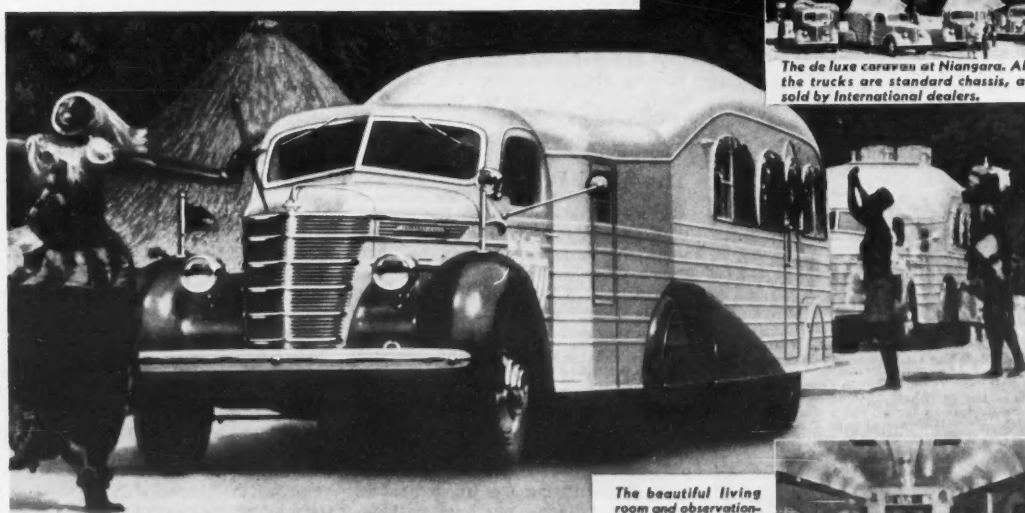
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## COMMANDER GATTI Returns from BELGIAN CONGO with Great Enthusiasm for INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS



Commander and Mrs. Gatti — from the frontispiece of their book, "Great Mother Forest," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The de luxe caravan at Niangara. All the trucks are standard chassis, as sold by International dealers.

The beautiful living room and observation-dining car, with library, desk, and bar. Note indirect lighting, telephone, and two-way radio. There are also two perfectly appointed bedrooms and an all-electric kitchen.

Commander Attilio Gatti, famed African explorer, writes International Harvester: "I do not know what importance you attribute to my testimony, but I assure you I do not give it lightly. I could not exaggerate my great admiration for this so perfect performance! The work of these trucks is what I had dreamed of so many years in Africa."

"In my nine earlier expeditions I had tried so many trucks and suffered with so many . . . But finally at Nairobi my eyes were opened when I first used an International, and it was a second-hand truck. What I then saw from day to day was truly a revelation. That is why the 'Jungle Yacht' expedition had to be International-powered. I congratulate myself, and I congratulate your company on a magnificent product!"

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
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Truck Factory Located at Chatham, Ontario

Write for the free booklet covering Commander Gatti's long career on the Dark Continent.



# The Common People's Banker

WITH his stepfather's admonition "Amadeo, you must always treat the poor man as well as you treat the rich man" ringing in his ears, a forthright young produce merchant with a grudge against short-sighted bankers rented an abandoned saloon in San Francisco's Italian quarter 36 years ago and founded a common people's bank. Financiers poked ridicule at him, but Amadeo Peter Giannini kept on visiting merchants and workmen and plodding alongside farmers as they plowed, asking them to open accounts and buy stock, too, in his new bank.

Today 2,381,000 little depositors—one Californian in every three—have pooled 1,482,791,626 of their hard-earned dollars in his bank, no longer "the little Wop bank" of 1904 but today's far-flung Bank of America with 495 branches blanketing California. The country's fourth largest bank, it is owned by 150,435 stockholders, who swear by A. P. Giannini—financial colossus still, in spite of battles with state banking authorities, federal Treasury officials, the Securities Exchange Commission, competitors, and Wall Street.

A burly, volatile greying Caesar of a man, born on the soil and a native of California, Giannini continues to treat the poor man just as well as he treats the rich man. He still works in a big open room at the head office, in the midst of vice-presidents. Any

BY FRANK J. TAYLOR

man or woman, poor or rich, can slide into the chair at the end of his desk and talk with him. He still lives in the same vine-covered house he built when at the age of 34 he retired from the produce business, having accumulated \$100,000, all the wealth he thought one man should have. He still thinks it enough for any man; twice he turned thumbs down when the directors wanted to grant him a million dollar bonus, then finally let them give the money to the University of California for a foundation to help farmers. Neither Giannini nor his family nor any one else owns as much as one per cent. of the stock of the bank. He is boss only because the stockholders, largely small merchants, farmers, professional people and the bank's employees, have unbounded faith in him.

In spite of his vast power, nobody kowtows to him. Nobody even calls him Mr. Giannini. He is either "A. P." or just plain "Giannini" to fellow Californians. He is the most roundly hated and ardently adored figure in the state. He knows every nook and corner of California, from his periodic visits by motor at breakneck speed to every branch. With uncanny memory he remembers the first names of almost half the bank's 8,971 employees and the size of their families. Tall, erect, with a broad forehead, finely

chiselled nose, firm jawed, eyes that almost close when he is in good humor but glow like coals in his flashes of anger, his voice a deep, rumbling one, so lithe at 70 that he bounds out of his chair like a youngster, Giannini still spends all his waking moments conjuring ways to make money out of business that other bankers don't want because it is too trifling, too uncertain, too hard to handle.

Giannini loves nothing better than a good fight, and has been in hot water almost from the day he entered the banking business as the result of one. Shortly after he retired as a commission merchant, he was made a director of a small bank. When the other directors amiably cut him in on the rake-offs they enjoyed by reason of their inside information on businesses to which they made loans, he wrathfully denounced these plums as graft.

## "An Honest Bank"

When his protests were ignored, he resigned from the board, induced eleven other men to match the \$10,000 he put up for capital stock of "an honest bank," and opened up for business in the abandoned saloon. In those days no California banker was so unethical as to ask for accounts. "If business is worth having, it is worth going after," declared Giannini. He landed thousands of accounts by simply asking for them. Many of his depositors bought a share or two of stock in his bank. After that, it was their bank, too, and they helped him get still more business. The little bank was soon thriving.

Other bankers ignored Giannini until the great fire and earthquake of 1906. Before the flames reached his building, he scooped the bank's cash and securities into leather bags, loaded them into a wagon borrowed from a huckster friend, piled fruit and vegetables on top, and drove through the panic-stricken crowds to his home at San Mateo, 20 miles away. There he hid the bank's money in the fireplace chimney. While his competitors were waiting for sizzling vaults to cool in order to get at their cash, "A. P." daily counted \$10,000 from his half-million dollar reserve in the fireplace, and behind a desk in an improvised bank on the waterfront, cashed checks for all who had bank books showing deposits in rival banks or his own.

When the big bankers of the city proposed a six-months' lending moratorium, Giannini flatly rejected the idea. "These people need money now," he boomed, and was making building loans before the embers cooled.

## Chain Banking

The chain bank idea was one that Giannini picked up in Canada following the 1907 panic. By some uncanny sense, he foresaw that depression in time to hoard liquid assets, laying in so much gold that he had to hire storage space. When other San Francisco banks were cashing their depositors' drafts with scrip, he was paying out in gold and winning new friends. After the panic subsided he discovered that Canada, with several chain banking systems, had no failures because of runs. In California there were many because panicky depositors insisted upon getting their savings in cash. So Giannini began in 1907 to buy and merge banks, or to found new branches, throughout northern California.

Competitors tried to induce the legislature to restrict branch banking, but failed, and in 1913 "A. P." reached Los Angeles, where he bought a small bank. Alarmed, the Southern California financial powers persuaded the governor to name one of their group as state banking commissioner. He promptly refused to issue certificates of convenience for any more Bank of America branches, but did issue them for other Los Angeles banks which flip-flopped overnight to chain banking.

"A. P." bided his time. When the post-war depression came and other Los Angeles banks began calling their loans, Giannini advertised in every newspaper that there was plenty of money at the little chain bank down the street. Patrons came with a rush, and he loaned them money gathered on short notice from the northern California branches. Public opinion forced the banking commissioner to let his chain expand to every sizeable community.

## The Giannini Habit

"The time to get business is when the other fellow isn't giving service," is a Giannini maxim. Early in his banking career he arranged with every school in San Francisco to open accounts for children, anything from a dime up. Other bankers scorned this nuisance business, but today among the bank's 2,381,000 accounts, there are perhaps a million customers who formed the Giannini habit as school children.

He pioneered in loans that other bankers considered outside the pale, particularly emergency loans that forced automobile buyers, home owners, or professional people and wage earners to turn to usurers. When he opened in Los Angeles, the banks of that city, after refusing Hollywood producers the usual commercial loans granted business men, usually then said "You can get the money upstairs." Going "upstairs" meant a 20 per cent. cut in the picture's earnings for the usurer who

This is a thumb nail biography of Amadeo Peter Giannini, one-time produce merchant with a grudge against short-sighted bankers, who rented an abandoned saloon in San Francisco's Italian quarter 36 years ago and founded a common people's bank. To-day his bank has 2,381,000 little depositors and 495 branches blanketing California.

How did he do it? Simply by asking for business. "If business is worth having, it's worth going after," he declared, and induced many of his depositors to buy stock; then, they too owned a share in the bank and helped bring in more business. To-day, after a scrap with the SEC, the government has agreed to let Giannini run his bank in his unorthodox way as the common people's banker.

borrowed the money from the bank to lend it to the producer.

Giannini smashed this racket in 1918 with a straight commercial loan of a quarter of a million to produce Charlie Chaplin's classic, "The Kid." Recently he loaned a million to help produce Walt Disney's "Snow-White and the Seven Dwarfs"—a loan repaid three months after release of the film. All told Giannini has loaned more than \$150,000,000 for the production of pictures.

## Golden Gate Bridge

After the bonds for San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge had been voted by the people after 17 years of engineering, military and legal hurdles that had been overcome only after much bickering, other banks found it inexpedient to handle the securities. Nor would any bond house. In desperation, the late Joseph Strauss, chief engineer, appealed to Giannini. "We'll take six million dollars worth of bridge bonds now and the rest later when you need the money," he told Strauss, and work started immediately on the world's largest span.

The day after the Federal Housing Act was passed, Giannini advertised throughout California, offering home builders FHA-insured loans. In the shadow of the State Capitol in Sacramento, he had an old house completely renovated to demonstrate the possibilities of modernization. While other banks hesitated over making the loans because of their long term, Giannini was sewing up the lion's share of this profitable new business.

Giannini believes that every officer in the bank should be financially independent after 20 years' service. Any employee can buy stock on easy terms. Every employee automatically becomes a stockholder through a plan whereby 40 per cent. of the bank's profits are distributed to its staff, in proportion to their earnings, in stock certificates which they must hold for at least three years. In addition, Giannini caches \$450,000 a year for the retirement fund.

One of Giannini's earlier ideas was that no man should be president of the bank longer than five years. Another was that a man had no business working after he was 60. These beliefs lured him into the great mistake of his career when in 1930 he relinquished management of the bank to Elisha Walker of New York, his choice to carry out the Giannini dream of a nation-wide Bank of America system with a chain for each federal reserve district. "A. P." had already laid the groundwork in the East by acquiring four New York City banks.

## Old Fire Horse

Giannini was flat on his back at Badgastein, Austria, when he heard that the new management had not only reversed his policies by selling the New York units to the National City Bank, but proposed to dispose of the branches in Southern California as well. To "A. P." this was selling his lifelong friends down the river. Rising from his sick bed, he caught the next boat for home. Like an old fire horse, the scent of battle had filled him anew with vigor.

Thus was launched the bitterest battle for control of a great financial institution this century has seen. On the one side was the Walker régime with the whip hand over thousands of employees, 400 branches, and a score of affiliates. On the other was A. P. Giannini and a few loyal friends. The stock of the bank had dropped from \$70 to two. He was virtually wiped out by the drop. To carry on the three months' fight for proxies, he borrowed \$90,000 on his life insurance. He stumped the state and rallied old friends from farms, stores, factories. Employees sent him secret proxies post-dating those they assigned the management. When "A. P." arrived at Wilmington, Delaware, the day before the corporation's annual meeting, he was the laughing stock of the financial world. The idea of a commission merchant from California trying to recapture a bank from Wall Street!

But next morning a count of proxies gave Amadeo Peter Giannini 63 per cent.

On the train that night, he wrote his first instructions to the staff at Number 1 Powell Street. During his

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retirement, the New York régime, disliking the "city room" idea, had erected partitions at the head office, thus providing private quarters for each officer. "A. P." telegraphed, "Tear down the spite fences so that we can see one another and our friends."

Last June brought to an end still another battle, this time with the Securities Exchange Commission and the Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury. It grew out of the complexity of the holding company in which Giannini had vested title to office buildings, farms, insurance companies, banks in New York, Nevada, Oregon, even Italy, and businesses of many kinds with which his purchases of banks had overwhelmed him. When the federal government cracked down upon holding companies everywhere, including Giannini's, he had to unscramble the eggs, and this process developed suddenly a controversy involving the Bank of America itself.

## The People's Banker

The SEC brought matters to a head by threatening to bar his bank's securities from the stock exchange unless the capital structure were revised and the accounting methods changed. At once Giannini took his case to the people via the press in a series of statements, one of which in no uncertain terms disposed of the public charge, by SEC attorneys, that Giannini had cut himself in on handsome secret profits—the very practice that had led him to found the bank 35 years before. His public statement of everything he had earned and owned showed an average salary during all the years of \$11,853. His total wealth, including the increment of the \$100,000 fortune with which he retired in 1903, was slightly over half a million. His total holdings in the bank's stock were less than fifty thousand.

After a year of bitter acrimony, which might easily have provoked a run on the bank except for Giannini's ability to take his case to the people, the battle ended with an agreement by Giannini to change his accounting methods and to increase the bank's capital structure by \$30,000,000, which he still claimed he did not need. The RFC agreed to a ten-year loan to provide this new capital until the stock could be sold to the bank's stockholders. And the government agreed to let Giannini continue to run his bank in his own unorthodox way as the common people's banker.

## Insurance Inquiries

(Continued from Page 10)  
bonds, and \$25,000 in loan company debentures.

At the beginning of 1939, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets in Canada were \$708,565.24, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$426,057.16, showing a surplus here of \$280,508.08. With a Government deposit here of the accepted value of \$601,530, while the total liabilities of the company in this country amount to \$426,057, it is clear that Canadian policyholders are well protected, whatever may happen to the company elsewhere.

As the Government deposit consists of Canadian securities of an amount considerably in excess of the company's liabilities in Canada, and as this Government deposit cannot be released while liability exists under the company's policies in this country, the holder of its policies in Canada need have no misgiving as to the payment in due course of claims under its Canadian policies.

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1851	PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	7,912,269.
1918	BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE CO.	7,228,837.
1910	JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	4,415,013.
1865	MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.	7,014,075.
1873	LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	4,969,546.
1835	STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INS. CO.	1,401,565.
1911	AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.	24,140,108.

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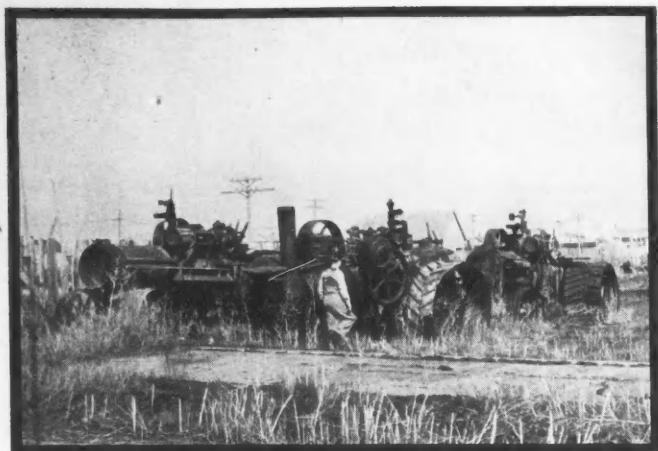
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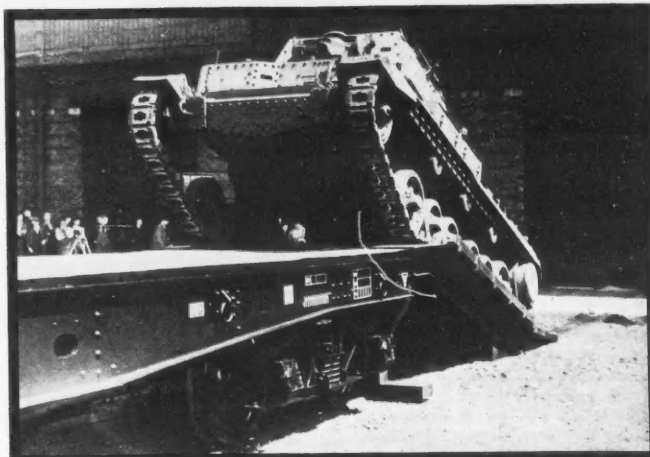
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CANADIAN SCRAP, such as these threshing engines in western Canada, was once sold on the world market, but is now sold only to England where . . .



. . . it is being transformed into armaments such as this tank, shown here being loaded onto a specially-constructed flat car "somewhere in England".

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### FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussion can be depended upon always to be authoritative and—may we say it—urbane.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT,  
the Canadian Illustrated Weekly.

## Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

AS THIS is written the Dominion Government has just announced the appointment of G. R. Cottrell to Toronto Banker, as Dominion Oil Controller.

Thenew oil controller has very wide powers and can, if he sees fit, take over and operate any or all phases of the oil industry. I have heard it stated here in Calgary that the oil controller should have been an oil man who knew all phases of the oil business. In my opinion the fact that he is a banker and not an oil man is not of great importance, so long as he uses good business horse sense. I doubt if we have in Canada a man with expert knowledge on all phases of the oil industry.

I have on occasions dropped into the head office of the Imperial Oil, at Toronto for information on various angles of the industry, and when I asked about drilling or production problems, I was referred to Mr. Meyers, a director of International Petroleum, who had, at one time, been in charge of field operations in South America. When I asked Mr. Meyers about acidizing of wells, he told me that's out of my line, but I will take you into our petroleum engineer who has specialized in that phase.

When I inquired about the geology of the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec, of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoulin Island, etc., I was referred to a geologist who had worked in all those places. When I asked about freight rates I was referred to a

freight rate expert, and so on with marketing, refining, etc.

Generally speaking, while oil executives are familiar with many phases of the oil industry, they are far from being experts on those phases, and depend on their trained staffs.

This was amply demonstrated at the MacGillivray Royal Commission hearings here in Calgary. For instance, Dr. F. A. Gaby, Vice-President of British American Oil Co. and R. V. Le Sueur Vice-President of Imperial, as witnesses, when asked certain questions pertaining to sales, refining, etc., they would say Our salesmen, are better qualified to discuss that angle, etc.

In the early days of the investigation, the spectators and possible even the commissioners didn't appreciate that most witnesses were just experts on one phase, and some of the early witnesses were given a rather severe cross-examination and it was suggested that they were trying to be evasive about certain matters. However, it later turned out that these gentlemen were just not qualified to discuss the questions and other experts on these particular phases were called and did explain them to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Coming back to the new oil controller, while he has very wide powers and could take over the industry,

the possibility of this step being taken is not considered probable at this time.

Recent public investigations have shown that the oil business has been efficiently handled by private companies, and that the retail price to the consumers has been reasonable.

It now appears highly probable that Mr. Cottrell will confine his efforts to co-ordinating the entire industry, to meeting the needs of our war effort and getting away from unnecessary duplications or waste. The oil industry is so well organized that it is highly probable that he will follow the precedent set by the U.S. Government in 1917, which merely called the heads of the companies together and told them what it wanted. I am told that within a few hours of this first meeting it was decided what each company should do and that during the war period the industry carried out its commitments fully without a further word from the government.

On September 19, last, I listened to an address given by G. A. Gaherty of Montreal on economic mobilization and among the things he advocated was to use the maximum amount of oil produced within Canada so as to conserve our foreign exchange to purchase essential war materials not produced in Canada.

Reports from Ottawa indicate that the maximum efficient production from Turner Valley and other Canadian fields will be used. This will mean a broadening of the present market served by Turner Valley processed products and as suggested in this column several months ago, one way to obtain lower freight rates to these distant points would be to establish train load freight rates similar to those in effect in the U.S.A. If this were done, areas bordering on, and slightly beyond the present economic fringe, for these products could still obtain their petroleum requirements at the present prevailing price.

Speaking from personal experience, I predict that Mr. Cottrell will find both the major oil executives in Eastern Canada, and our producers here in Alberta fine fellows to deal with. He will also find that Premier Aberhart and his next door neighbor, Premier Pattullo in British Columbia, has largely tamed or at least "halter broken" the companies in Alberta and British Columbia to government regulation. However, the boys don't just exactly like the way trainers Aberhart and Pattullo crack the regulation whip, nor the way they demand what appear to be unwarranted price reductions, and I hear rumors that the industry may ask the new oil controller to take control of the entire industry in Alberta. If such action were taken, it would mean that the provinces would have nothing further to say regarding the operations of the industry.

Last week we had an increase of 5,000 barrels a day in proration, making the Turner Valley fields allowable 26,000 barrels a day, and it is predicted that a further increase will be announced shortly. The reason for this increase is in part due to the normal increased summer demand, and in part to the extension of the area served by Turner Valley white products. This increase in area is possibly due to the Foreign Exchange Control Board requesting the oil companies to use, as far as possible, products produced from domestic crude.

The maximum efficient capacity of the Turner Valley field as estimated by W. F. Knobe, petroleum engineer, is 35,000 barrels per day. However, the maximum capacity of the pipelines from Turner Valley to Calgary is 30,000 barrels a day, so that this amount is all that the field is likely to be called upon to produce for some time.

The other day I was shown through Imperial Oil's new refinery by C. M. Moore, western refinery superintendent. It has a capacity of around 8000 barrels a day and is one of the most up-to-date plants Imperial oper-



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ates. It covers an area of 143 acres. Some time ago I mentioned visiting the Standard Oils plant in East Chicago, which is advertised as the world's largest refinery. I estimated it covered 4 square miles or 2,560 acres. Mr. Moore, who was once employed at this plant, tells me it covers 4,000 acres.

At the present time the Arrow No. 1 well has received the largest allowable in the Turner Valley field with a daily quota of 690 barrels. It is located in the central part of the field. However, according to field reports, Arrow's place as top ranking producer is likely to be taken by the Alberta Oil Income No. 1 well, which blew into production late last week. It is located in the north end of the field adjoining the Home No. 3 well and encountered 632 feet of

limestone, as against an average normal section of 450 feet for Turner Valley wells. The oil is obtained from the limestone horizon.

New exploration parties are still arriving in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Last week a Seismic Survey party from Denver, Colorado arrived in the Unity-Vera-Lloydminster area of Saskatchewan. They are working for Franco Oils, Limited. The Imperial or Carter Oil Company along with The Standard of California have geophysical survey parties working at Alberta. One of the California parties is operating a new device. H. F. Davies, manager of the Rocky Mountain Division of the Company, is at present in Calgary and is going to explain how it works so I will tell you about it one of these days.



## How innocent is a "Stomach-Ache"?

A "STOMACH-ACHE" means something's wrong.

True, it may be nothing dangerous. But because it can be very serious, no one should treat such a warning signal lightly.

► All too frequently a severe so-called "stomach-ache" means an acute attack of appendicitis—one of the more important causes of death among children, adolescents, and young adults. Yearly it takes some 16,000 lives in Canada and the United States.

► Many of these lives are lost as a result of "self-treatment." Many could be saved if the following three-point safety rule were observed whenever intense abdominal pain persists for more than an hour or two:

1. Call a doctor.
2. Apply an ice bag and remain quiet.
3. Do not take a laxative, food, or medicine.

The importance of prompt medical attention is clearly indicated in a recent survey of appendicitis cases made by medical authorities. It reveals that the death toll, among those who delayed going to the hospital from two to three days, was

from three to four times greater than among patients admitted to a hospital within the first 24 hours. The survey further shows that fatalities, among those who had taken a laxative after pain developed, were more than three times greater than among those who had taken none.

► Even if a persistent "stomach-ache" is not appendicitis, it cannot safely be considered innocent. It may mean one of a number of other serious diseases.

► When in any doubt whatsoever about abdominal pain, call your physician for safe guidance—and call him in time. Then if serious disease is indicated, an early diagnosis and treatment may speed recovery, reduce the cost of illness, and decrease the possibility of dangerous complications.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

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THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 6, 1940

## Wild Animals in Parks Must Live According to Nature

BY J. R. DYMOND

South Africa Photographs courtesy South African Railways and Harbours Commission, Johannesburg; Banff photographs courtesy Dan McCowan, Banff.

TWO events of last year have focused attention on the wild animals of Canada's National Parks. The first was the visit of their Majesties, the King and Queen to Banff and Jasper National Parks, where they found rest and refreshment of mind and body among unspoiled natural beauties. These included opportunities to see a wide variety of animals unafraid of man because hunting is not permitted. The second event which stirred interest in our National Parks was the slaughter of the buffalo, moose, elk and other animals in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta. Canadians have been taught to take pride in their country's part in the preservation of buffalo from extermination and newspaper accounts of the wiping out of the Wainwright herd were a great shock to all interested in the preservation of wild life.

The people of Canada have in their National Parks a property of great economic as well as outstanding educational and aesthetic worth and their value will become the greater as the population of this continent increases and the areas where undisturbed nature may be enjoyed, diminish. The fact that visitors to Canada leave hundreds of millions of dollars in the country each year is one of the reasons that make the management of our National Parks a matter of importance. People do not come to Canada to see our cities; most of them come for the refreshment to be had from contact with nature. Both for their own enjoyment and that of tourists Canadians should jealously guard the natural attractions to be found within their National Parks.

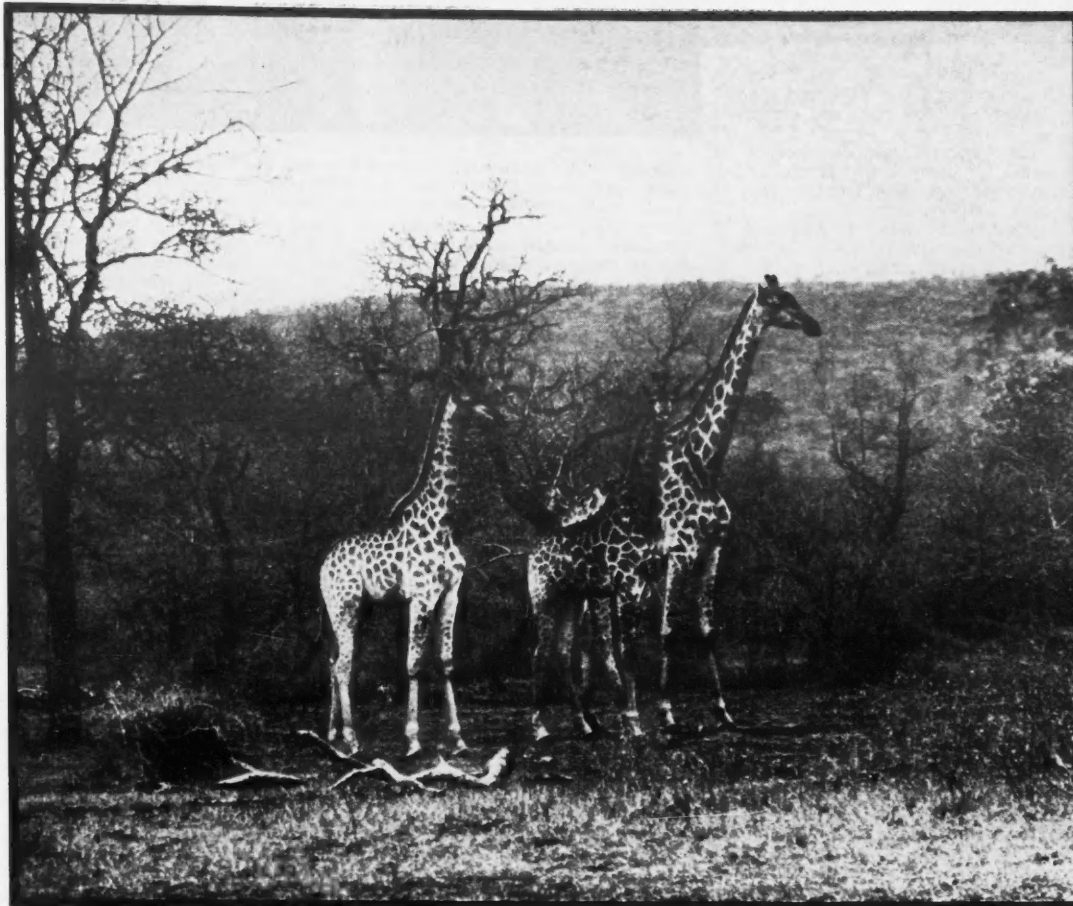
National Parks in other countries have come to be recognized as places where forests and wild animals are preserved against the encroachments of civilization. Under primitive conditions before the white man came, all kinds of wild life—deer and wolves, rabbits and foxes, song birds and hawks, existed in abundance. It is that naturally balanced nature which National Parks are designed to preserve for the enjoyment and instruction of civilized man.

ONE of the most famous parks in the world is Kruger National Park, South Africa, where the marvellous wild life of South Africa may be seen living its life under entirely natural conditions. Any doubt as to the wisdom of affording the same protection to lions as to antelopes and zebras has been dissipated as a result of forty-years' experience. Lions have not exterminated nor reduced the antelopes and zebras on which they feed, below the level of numbers which the natural food supply of the area will support. A recent account (1939) of the park by the warden, Lieut.-Col. J. Stevenson-Hamilton, states that "lions are numerous throughout and are constantly seen by visitors." He also applies the term numerous to giraffe, zebra, warthog, bushpig, buffalo, wildebeest, waterbuck, impala, kudu, reedbuck, steenbuck and duiker.

There are those who regard National Parks not as wild life sanctuaries where nature is allowed to carry on in her own way, but as game farms, where game is propagated for the replenishment of hunting areas surrounding the Park, and the predatory animals, an essential element in a balanced natural economy, are harried to extermination. Parks, whether managed as wild life sanctuaries or as game farms do serve to increase game immediately outside park boundaries. It is very doubtful, however, whether the elimination of predators in parks, with the consequent natural increase of population inside parks, will accomplish the emigration of game that some hunters imagine. In any case it is only from the borders of the Park that emigration takes place.

THOMPSON SETON long ago wrote that no wild animals roam at random; all have a certain range that they consider home. There must be some good cause to lead an animal to leave its home range. What are the causes which may lead game to leave the security of a park for the dangers of a hunted area? Deer very soon learn where they are safe and where they are in danger and do not face unfamiliar dangers without good cause. If predators have all been killed, game animals will not be driven out by predators. Is the threat of starvation the urge which will drive them out? Starvation strikes the deer herd in winter. When the herd increases beyond the carrying capacity of its range, it is winter food that first fails because in winter the herd is crowded into winter yards, where the amount of food is only 5 to 10 per cent of that available to them in summer. A starving deer herd remains in its yard until the last bit of food is exhausted and by that time most of the animals are too weak to undertake a journey in search of a fresh food supply. According to an official pub-

(Continued on Page 17)



THE ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE is an appeal against the destruction of predatory animals in our National Parks; for, says the author, "Under primitive conditions . . . all kinds of wild life—deer and wolves, rabbits and foxes, song birds and hawks, existed in abundance. It is that naturally balanced nature which National Parks are designed to preserve . . ."

Upper Right. Bears are part of Banff National Park's natural life.

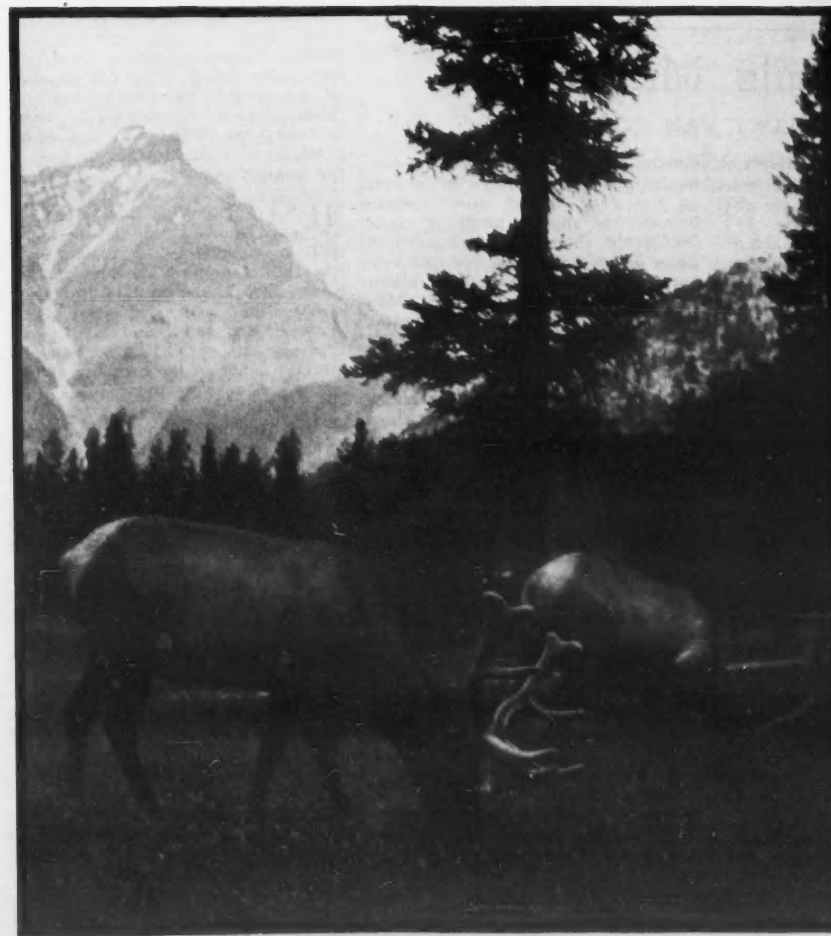
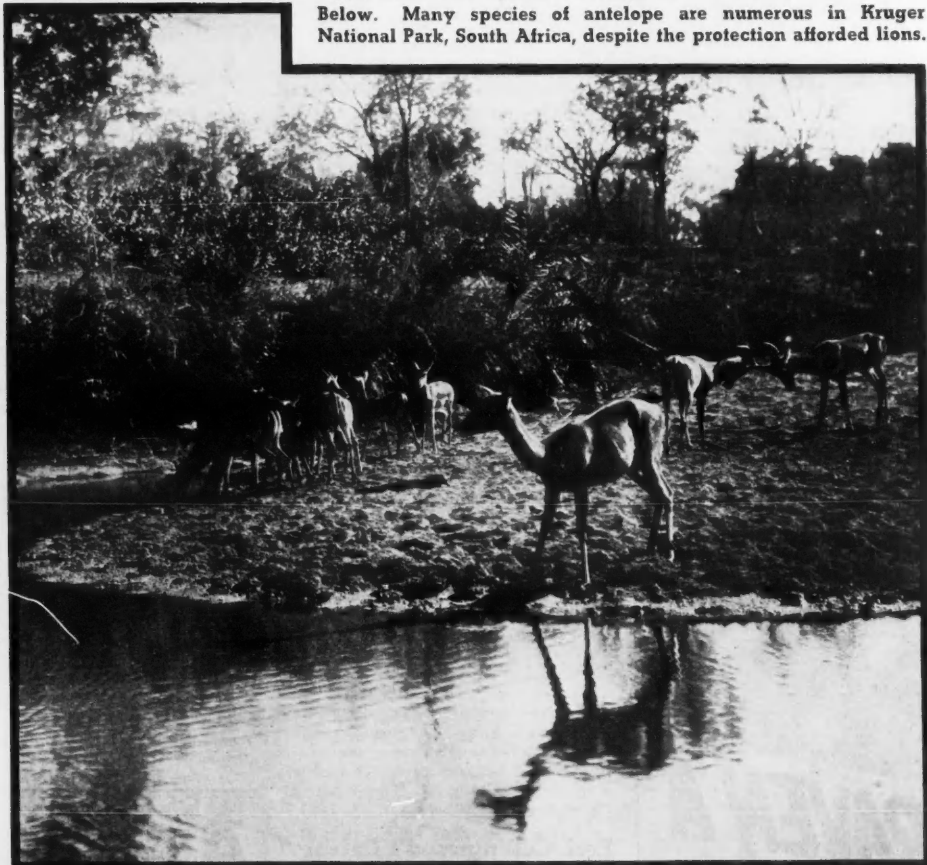
Upper Left. Three giraffe in Kruger National Park, South Africa.

Below. Many species of antelope are numerous in Kruger National Park, South Africa, despite the protection afforded lions.



FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in Kruger National Park, South Africa, has proven the wisdom of affording equal protection to predatory animals and their prey: "Lions have not . . . reduced the antelope and zebras on which they feed below the level . . . which the natural food supply of the area will support." Giraffe, warthog, bushpig, buffalo, wildebeest and waterbuck are also numerous at Kruger.

Above. Bighorn Mountain Sheep are common sights in Banff National Park, as are Wapiti, or American Elk, which are shown in the picture at the lower left. Lower Right. Lions and their prey are all protected in Kruger National Park.





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## MUSICAL EVENTS

### Sibelius' Best-Liked Symphony

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

REGINALD STEWART'S major offering at last week's Promenade concert in Varsity Arena was Symphony No. 2 in D major by Jan Sibelius. The work is 38 years old, and it is worth noting that most of the works of the Finnish composer now popular on orchestral programs were composed prior to 1905, when he completed his 40th year. As in the case of nearly all symphonic composers of profound originality, it took the majority of music-lovers a long time to grasp and relish Sibelius' idioms. Though he has composed many symphonies since 1902, his second remains the most favored among his extended works, and is the one most frequently performed. It becomes more delightful with each fresh hearing.

There is less of the Northern twilight in this work than in most of his more famous compositions, partly due to the fact that he wrote it while resident at Rapallo in the sunny clime of Italy. Moreover he was in a happy frame of mind because he had recently begun to attain European recognition. It does not entirely lack the Sibelian quality of mystery as evidenced in the sombre theme for bass viol, subsequently taken up by the 'cellos, which opens the slow movement. But it is replete with joyous little melodies, supposed to be Finnish folk themes, but which Sibelius declares he invented himself.

The whole work is infused with vital lyric enthusiasm, and in the last movement he gathers all his material together in a paean as magnificent and joyous as the finales of the greater Beethoven symphonies.

The rendering was finished and impressive in quality. The details of the tonal fabric were beautifully brought forth, and the verve and abandon of the whole rendering were captivating. It was preceded by the Prelude to Wagner's "Master-Singers," said to divide honors with strip-tease dancers in the esteem of Herr Hitler. It received a good routine rendering, not nearly so intimate and distinguished as in the case of the Sibelius work. Later Mr. Stewart gave Liszt's familiar symphonic poem "Les Preludes," which I regret to say has no spiritual message for me.

The guest artist was the superb vocalist Jan Peerce, the best robust tenor I have heard since the death of Caruso. His program was a hackneyed one, save for Foudrain's lovely lyric "The Sun and the Sea." But Mr. Peerce's tones are so warm and beautiful that to hear him is a grateful experience. His upward portamento is so fine that he can rise to a great outpouring of tone with no shadow of explosiveness. In fact his breath control is like that of Kirsten Flagstad; even in the most grandiloquent sustained passages his ease is such that one has no sense that he is breathing at all. Gwendolyn Williams was an admirable accompanist.

The thousands of habitués of Toronto Promenade concerts are warned that such of the remaining fifteen events of the series as are not broadcast will commence at 8.30 p.m. instead of 9, which has been the "dead-line" in recent weeks. Broadcasting will be on irregular dates, when, owing to necessity the programs will start at 9. Those who wish to be on time at other events, and incidentally save inconvenience to others, should clip out and keep handy the following list of dates, when everyone should be in his seat by 8.30: July 11 and 25; August 8, 22 and 29; September 26; October 3 and 10.

#### Prof. Collingwood's Career

As already announced, the adjudicator of all vocal classes in connection with the musical competitions of the Canadian National Exhibition this year will be Arthur Collingwood, F.R.C.O., who for nearly a decade has been Carnegie Professor of Music at the University of Saskatchewan.

Before coming to Canada, he was Kilgour Lecturer on the staff of the University of Aberdeen. For over

twenty years he was conductor of the Aberdeen Choral Union and such affiliated organizations as the Aberdeen Madrigal Choir and the Aberdeen Male Voice Choir. Since coming to Canada he has become one of the most active figures in the musical life of the Canadian West. Besides a heavy course of lectures at the University of Saskatchewan he conducts the Saskatoon Orchestra and the University Choral Society. He has composed a number of works and is author of several textbooks. He has also served as guest conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra in London, and Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal.

One of the most distinguished of the younger singers of South Africa is visiting Canada this summer. She is the lyric soprano, Eileen Borwell of Johannesburg, daughter of a once famous English Festival singer, Montagu Borwell, who settled in South Africa three decades ago. She happens to have relatives both in Montreal and Ottawa. Miss Borwell came to New York last January, under a grant from the city of Johannesburg which had decided to send her abroad for further study. Her original objective was Europe, but the prospect of war ended the plan. Last year the famous tenor Richard Crooks, who was touring South Africa, was consulted; he advised that she be sent to New York, temporarily at least the music centre of the world, and offered to supervise her studies. Pitts Sanborn, music critic of the New York World Telegram and program annotator of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, heard her at a recital in May and wrote: "Miss Borwell revealed a voice of ample power, well developed throughout its range, and an excellent sense of style. The voice is brilliant and deserves to be heard in New York often." Despite her youth Miss Borwell had had journalistic experience and was formerly music editor of the Rand Daily Mail and the Johannesburg Sunday Times.

There is no section of Canada where more varied nationalities are to be found than the Porcupine Area, a great gold-mining district of Northern Ontario. In the third week of June the musical aptitudes of the various races were co-ordinated in the three-day Musical Festival at its McIntyre Arena, Schumacher, when the folk-songs and dances of many races were presented. More than 2500 performers took part, and it is said that it was thrilling to hear the whole assemblage joining (in varied dialects) in "There'll Always be an England." Outstanding among the many ensembles were a Ukrainian chorus, a Finnish choir, and a Croatian mandolin orchestra. There were many colorful performances in costume by various groups of the folk dances of Rumania, Poland, Ukraine, Slovakia and Finland. Obviously the cultural life of the outpost regions is being greatly enriched by gatherings such as this.

The syllabus has been issued of the fifth annual Canadian Music Festival under the sponsorship of the University of Western Ontario, London. The competitions number 171 classes embracing all forms of vocal and instrumental effort and will take place throughout the week of October 29, with band competitions a few days earlier. The adjudicators will be: Vocal, J. Campbell McInnes, F.R.S.A. University of Toronto; Piano, Mona

opinion is that this was better done in the movie than it can ever be done on the stage, among other reasons because the movie producer could photograph the scene any number of times and pick the best results. I do not think it was the fault of either of the principal performers, Miss Violet Heming and Mr. Don Shelton, that on Monday night this scene did not achieve quite the climax that it should have. Miss Heming played Amanda with immense charm and a full appreciation of the subtleties of the part, and Mr. Shelton did a good vigorous, straightforward job as Elyot; but they could not be expected in the circumstances to achieve perfection in the long crescendo of strife punctuated by brief moments of reconciliation. The amazing thing was that they were able to make it as smooth and plausible as they did, and to afford so much pleasure to an audience which once again, in spite of the holiday, practically filled the enormous theatre.

Although the play is a highly typical example of what will possibly be called in future the between-the-wars British drama, it is very little dated, and its wit, which springs very naturally out of the characters and situations, was just as much appreciated by this week's audiences as by those of 1931. But of course it has no longer the advantage of being the last word in daring impropriety.

MUSICAL JUDGE. Prof. Arthur Collingwood, distinguished musical pedagogue and conductor, from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, who will judge all vocal entries at the Canadian National Exhibition's annual musical competitions. Before coming to Canada Prof. Collingwood was associated with the University of Aberdeen.

IN MYSTERY COMEDY. Florence Reed and Roy Roberts who will appear next week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, in "Criminal-at-Large". The summer stock season at this theatre is now in full swing.



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Bates, distinguished Canadian pianist; Strings, Harry Adaskin, noted violinist; Brass and Woodwind, Capt. R. B. Hayward, graduate of Kneller Hall, assisted by E. W. Goethe Quantz, of London, Ont.

#### COMING EVENTS

ONE of the most exciting mystery thrillers ever written, and a piece of stage-craft which many believe brought greater triumph to Emyln Williams than his famous "Night Must Fall," is "Criminal-at-Large" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for a week's engagement commencing Monday evening, July 8th. The play, which ran two consecutive seasons in London's West End and seven months on Broadway, will present Florence Reed, with Romney Brent, Gina Malo, Roy Roberts and a distinguished New York cast.

"Criminal-at-Large" deals with the murders at St. Mark's Priory that

have been baffling Scotland Yard for months. The crime-thriller leaps in swift action from mystery to melodrama and from comedy to romance without, however, these components being separated from the suspense. "Criminal-at-Large" is excellent theatre, exciting and engrossingly tense. The versatile Miss Florence Reed, who has perhaps been the star of more dramatic hits than any other American actress, plays one of her most mysterious roles. Romney Brent, as well-known on the London stage as Broadway, and the lovely Gina Malo, the American girl who has quickly scored a sensational success on the English stage and in British films, head the outstanding supporting cast. Notable too is the engagement of Roy Roberts as Inspector Tanner of Scotland Yard inasmuch as this sterling actor was leading man to Helen Hayes in "Ladies and Gentlemen," that star's latest New York offering.

## FILM PARADE

### Miss Crawford and God

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

NEVER having been much impressed by Joan Crawford's talents as a comedienne I hadn't been hoping for a great deal from "Susan and God." It seemed altogether likely that the Rachel Crothers comedy would turn out to be just another fashion show and that the Crawford Susan would be deep-voiced, vibrant, and really sincere.

It is a fashion show; I was right about that. But I was all wrong about Joan Crawford. Wonderful as the clothes are it is Joan Crawford and not her wardrobe that gives "Susan and God" style. As the famous lady Buchmanite she shows a speed and wingspread that put her straight into the top-flight comedy ranks. Gertrude Lawrence set the pace for Susan to be sure, but Joan Crawford has no difficulty in matching her. Her Susan isn't just an exercise in satiric comedy either. She is downright funny and funny in exactly the exasperating soprano fashion that the author intended.

The whole picture was an agreeable surprise. The phenomenon of fashionable Long Island society confronted by Dr. Buchman's God is comedy under any circumstances, but it's the sort of comedy that Hollywood as a rule prefers to leave

alone. Religion is always an embarrassment to the screen. When it turns up as it is bound to do the conventional approach is to assume that All is Good and put Pat O'Brien into a clerical collar to prove it. Or just to leave the whole subject in the hands of Mr. Lloyd Douglas.

Actually Susan's religion and Mr. Lloyd Douglas's have a lot in common. They're both easy to take, both are wonderfully adapted to the needs of the extremely well-to-do, and both tend to arrive at conclusions you could shoot peas through. The difference is of course that Mr. Douglas hasn't a pea-shooter, while Miss Crothers has, and flourishes it.

It might have been expected then that Hollywood would gently take the sting from some of the author's references in "Susan and God." Surprisingly it has done nothing of the sort. It has even pointed things up a bit, on its own, by adding a scene in which a drawing-room full of radiant Groupers sing the Group theme-song "Wise Old Horse." If there were any people in the audience who hadn't yet come across Susan's "Movement" in real life they won't have any trouble in recognizing it from now on.

Apparently Mr. George Cukor who did the directing liked the whole thing so much he couldn't bring himself, in the early part, to cut a line or change an entrance. The result is that "Susan and God" is obviously a stage play that has just had its picture taken. Thanks to Miss Crothers—and also to Joan Crawford and Fredric March—it takes a good picture. The screen-writer has expanded the story in the final scenes and made Susan's conversion—to common-sense as much as to God—seem much more plausible than it was in the original version.

"His Favorite Wife" goes to show once more what can be done with a completely irrational idea, smooth direction and a couple of Spewaks. The Mrs. Arden of the piece (Irene Dunne) turns up after seven years on a desert island to discover that her husband (Cary Grant) has married again on the morning of her arrival. The new bride (Gail Patrick) doesn't know what a turn her affairs have taken and isn't allowed to know for as long as the authors can keep it from her; which is almost the entire length of the picture. It's impossible to make this notion plausible but the Spewaks (Bella and Sam)



WINNERS AT T.C.S. J. W. C. Langmuir, Bronze Medalist (for "courtesy, industry and integrity"), and G. K. Phin, Head Boy, of Trinity College School, Port Hope.

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FRANK McCOY presents  
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CRIMINAL AT LARGE  
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don't care much whether you believe it or not. Just to show how little they are concerned with the probabilities, they introduce into the story a hearty young scientist (Randolph Scott) who has spent seven years with Miss Dunne on her desert island without paying her any more than the necessary gentlemanly attentions. It's the sort of marital farce that gains an extra edge of indecorousness by being knowingly pure.

It's Irene Dunne's picture of course. She routs Gail Patrick, jilts Randolph Scott, and chastens Cary Grant in one of those bedroom tease scenes that Producer Leo McCarey gets so much fun out of inventing and prolonging. . . Most of the time "His Favorite Wife" is quite funny.

HOLLYWOOD'S mad scientists are all pretty much the same. Their heads are shaved bald as a grapefruit, they peer through double-lens glasses, and their manner is marked by a soft and satanic benevolence. Dr. Cyclops (Albert Dekker) conforms in every particular. Working alone in his elaborately equipped laboratory in the middle of the Amazon jungle, he has succeeded in reducing animals by radium to miniature size. All the Doctor wants is to be left alone to play with his Noah's Ark. When a visiting party of scientists become a nuisance he reduces them too, dresses them up in handkerchief sarongs, takes their case-histories and then regrettably decides to chloroform them. "Dr. Cyclops" on the whole is less frightening than funny, and the trick photography, smoothly managed, may amuse you.

## CAMERA

### Under-Exposure

BY "JAY"

R. R. P. of Hamilton writes me a sad story about a negative he has, which, to use his own words, is about as badly under-exposed as a cat in a ten-foot well. What can I do with it, he asks, and continues by saying it is impossible to re-photograph the scene.

When it is necessary to make a print from such a negative we must be satisfied with the best possible, even if that best is very weak. There are several ways of improving the situation and the following is one which from time to time has saved me from a lot of grief. It is a well-known fact that when a negative is bleached white—as in many of the intensifying processes—much more detail can be seen in it than when the negative is black. If this detail can be seen it can be photographed and a new and better negative can be made by copying.

I use mercuric chloride for whitening the negative, and by the way, this is a very poisonous substance. In addition to this a little pure hydrochloric acid is also needed to assist the bleaching action.

It is really very necessary to wash out every trace of hypo before applying the mercuric chloride solution. The exact strength of this is immaterial, but about twelve oz. of water to ¼ oz. of mercuric chloride is about right. Add a few drops of the hydrochloric acid to this solution, and place the negative in it. When it is bleached quite white take it out, wash again and set aside to dry.

On a suitable copying board pin a piece of black velvet. Brush off any fluff that may be sticking to it, then fasten the negative down to it with drawing-pins. The white negative will now appear as a positive. Oh, make sure that the emulsion side is next to the velvet, or the new negative will be reversed. Set up the board in an even light and photograph this positive with a slow film.

The resultant negative will be quite an improvement on the old one, and if the detail has been in any way improved, the result will be that much more successful.

C. T. (Miss) is trying bromoil, and asks if the bleaching and the inking can be done in daylight. Yes, after the bromide is made the whole work can be carried on in either artificial or daylight.

I'm afraid my space this week will compel me to hold over two or three other very interesting letters until next week. Cheerio and good pictures.



# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

## Failure Of An Age

BY EDGAR McINNIS

THE PATHS THAT LED TO WAR: EUROPE, 1919-1939, by John Mackintosh. Ryerson. \$3.50.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO EUROPE? by Geoffrey T. Garratt. McClelland and Stewart. \$3.25.

UNFINISHED VICTORY, by Arthur Bryant. Macmillan. \$2.75.

HERE are three books dealing with the developments of the past twenty years which represent a widely different approach to the background of the present conflict. In a number of ways they supplement even while they diverge from each other. But they are written for somewhat different purposes as well as from different points of view, and their utility will depend a good deal on what the individual reader happens to want.

Mr. Mackintosh's volume is an objective survey of the main currents in European history since the armistice. It is not intended to present a thesis — indeed, its assiduous impartiality is now and then almost excessive. It seems rather intended to provide a factual outline in a readable form, and on the whole it succeeds extremely well. There are no doubt more comprehensive volumes for the student who wants a working outline, but for the reader who wants an introduction to the high spots of contemporary history, this is a clear and not too weighty text.

Its title should not be taken too seriously. With our present perspective, of course, we can hardly avoid looking at the recent past without relating it to the present tragic situation. But Mr. Mackintosh makes no special effort to treat the present war as a focus. His treatment of international developments is balanced and restrained, but perhaps characterized by under-emphasis in a number of places for the reader who tries to detect the culminating causes which led to the ultimate catastrophe. The book, however, is not primarily concerned with international affairs as such. It treats the internal developments of the chief European countries as well as their external relations, and even pays some attention to imperial developments. In some cases this is a distinct advantage, particularly in the account of the Spanish struggle—though in the case of Germany the connection might have been made more closely. In a treatment as brief as this there are inevitably a number of topics which one might wish to have treated more fully, but in general it is a commendable summary of a very crowded period.

Mr. Garratt's purpose is less to provide a mass of facts than to select the vital ones and explain their significance. From his context it emerges that the book is written by invitation for an American audience, and Mr. Garratt is thoroughly qualified to fulfil that task. He has a wide first-hand knowledge of his subject which enables him to write in many cases from personal experience. He is one of the numerous intelligent observers whose discernment enabled him to foretell the disastrous consequences which were bound to at-

tend the policies which the democracies followed during the past decade, and who has had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing his predictions only too amply fulfilled. Naturally, therefore, he is not only an opponent of Fascist designs but a critic of those who hoped to deal with Fascism by appeasement, and his criticism of the policy of the National Government is as unsparing as it is merited. His case is presented vigorously and coherently in a style which is incisive and stimulating. It is not likely to appeal to unswerving supporters of British Conservatism; but as a commentary on the failure of an age it is both readable and enlightening.

Mr. Bryant, on the other hand, speaks from the very bosom of British Toryism. In some ways his volume is a pathetically courageous book. He represents the point of view which ardently longed for an

## ELEGY IN ANOTHER COUNTRY CHURCHYARD

OLD trees, old stones, old walls, You've seen as much of history as most

In this, our Canada; This ground has echoed to invaders' shouts,

This ground has heard the marching men of other years Go forth to battle, and to conquer.

Those shouts, those steps of fighting men Have died away;

And Peace has wrapped these plots while old Niagara slept.

But now, three thousand miles away, Such walls as these, Such peaceful spots as this,

Are torn and sundered by a raging storm; No hallowed sanctuary can escape the burning breath of fury and of hate—

Do you still dream? Or do you hear again The far-off murmurs of invaders' shouts?

And does the air once more in turn resound With glorious footsteps of our marching men?

A. H. GRIFFITH.

agreement with Hitler in a common defence against Bolshevism; and while he sadly realizes that this has been out of the question since March, 1939, he refuses to recant his earlier belief in its complete desirability. He has a panegyric on Hitler which not only accepts the account in *Mein Kampf* of the Leader's earlier struggle, but even manages to idealize it still further; and though he sorrows over the way Hitler has been corrupted by power—with particular grief over his defection in the case of Bolshevism—he leaves the impression that Hitler in a slightly chastened mood would still be a welcome and useful friend. His book is evidence of the spirit

which persisted in the supporters of Munich even after the outbreak of war.

If the volume has any value, it is not for this approach, but for its picture of Germany in the years immediately after the war. That picture is one-sided, and the author's conclusions are far from being justified. Yet in a time like this—when we are surely searching our pasts to discover the things which have brought us to our present pass—this is one among the many things which we should remember. The treatment of the German republic was an indignity, not only to the German people, but to the decent folk in the victorious countries who through their governments were made unwillingly responsible for such treatment. But whatever Mr. Bryant's attitude may have been at the time—and on this I have no evidence—it should be remembered that in general it was not the future supporters of Munich who protested against the vindictiveness of this policy. They were shouting their demands that Germany be squeezed until the pips squeaked. It was the intelligent, liberal-minded men who voiced their unheeded protests, just as it was they who condemned the inherent barbarism of Nazism when Mr. Bryant and his colleagues were glorifying Hitler as the man who would save the British Empire from the Reds. Mr. Bryant and Mr. Garratt are both intelligent and sincere men whose views are at completely opposite poles; but it is Mr. Garratt rather than Mr. Bryant who speaks for the ultimate essentials in our civilization.

## Effulgent Lillian

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LILLIAN RUSSELL: The Era of Plush, by Parker Morell. Macmillan. \$3.50.

AMERICAN writers have a singular habit of inventing meaningless phrases to tag certain periods of the past, and just what Mr. Morell is trying to convey in his sub-title "The Era of Plush," remains a mystery. The really radiant decades of Lillian

Russell's life have been correctly described as the "Horse and Buggy Period"—and so far as human happiness and security are concerned it was a much better and healthier age than the present.

However, nobody should be turned away from this book by its footling sub-title. It is a complete and intelligent study of a remarkable woman of many aptitudes. It is also admirable in its pictures of the social backgrounds against which Lillian Russell moved as Queen of Song and Beauty; and its sketches of picturesque celebrities who were her friends. One of these friends, Diamond Jim Brady, has already been the subject of a memoir by Mr. Morell.

The singer's really distinguished artistic career has been so sadly travestied in a recent motion picture, that it is well to have the record of her actual achievements, during the 20 years when she was the foremost lyric soprano of the American stage. The book reveals something of which few were aware; namely that she had aspirations for grand opera and wanted to sing Martha, Marguerite in "Faust" and Elsa in "Lohengrin." It was her close friend Nellie Melba who warned her against ambitions that would place her in competition with Calve, Sembrich, Nordica and herself.

Melba realized that it was too late. Lillian Russell was then in her 34th year and her voice for one of its timbre, had been shockingly overworked since she was 19. At this time she was singing in a gypsy opera "La Tzigane" by Reginald de Koven, singing high C eight times during each performance, 56 times a week. Melba told her this was outrageous and advised her to cut the high C's down to two a night, and Lillian promised to do so. But the golden tones were at that time pouring from her throat with ease, and she promptly forgot. By the time she was 40, their lustre was gone forever.

It is perhaps the best evidence of the common sense of a woman all America had tried to spoil, that she was the first to discover that her voice was going, and ceased putting it to arduous tests. Instead she took up

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by

Elizabeth Arden



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Elizabeth Arden

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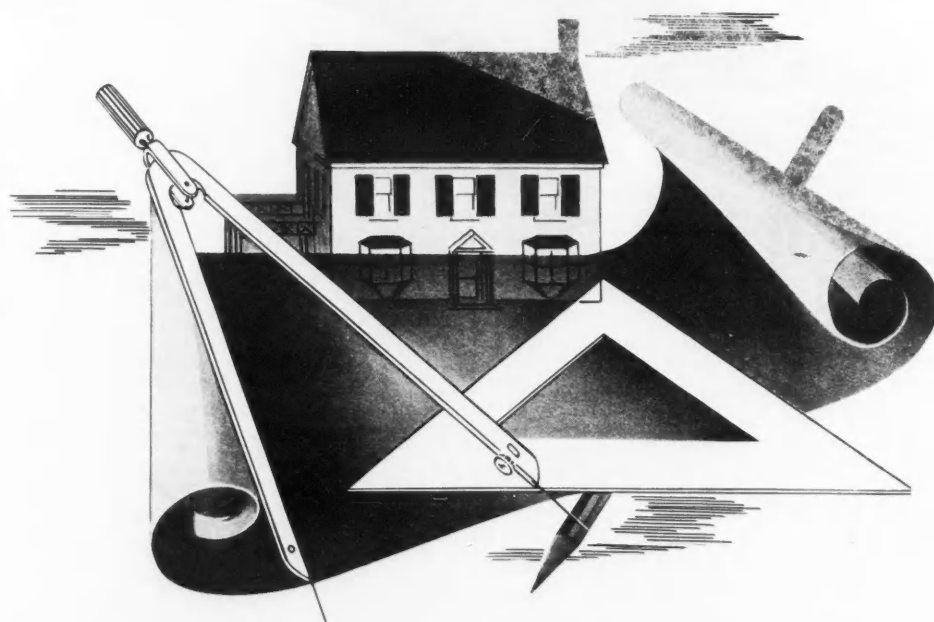
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTO

the serious study of acting with Mrs. Scott Siddons and became a competent comedienne, with her beauty undiminished.

THOUGH Mr. Morell gives us a welcome record of her artistic achievements, he in the main shows her as a public figure enthroned as an idol by the American people. She was born in December, 1861 at Clifton, Iowa. Her father was a country editor, named Leonard. Her real name was Helen Louise Leonard, and throughout her life known to her friends as "Nellie." She had four husbands, three of whom were casually chosen from the theatrical profession. One of them the tenor Chatterton, known as "Don Giovanni Perugini," an impossible "pansy" whom she threatened to spank with a hair brush,—as she was well capable of doing. When over 50

she found real happiness as wife of Alexander P. Moore, proprietor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch and for a time U.S. Minister to Spain. But Lillian was the kind of woman who was always happy by temperament.

The final and forgotten chapter of her life is amazing, though the result of heredity. Her mother had been one of the leaders of the women's rights movement in the United States, and a gifted controversialist. Lillian approaching 60 followed in her footsteps. In the presidential campaign of 1920 she took the stump for Harding, preaching isolationism with all the ardent provincialism of a middle west villager, the class from which she had sprung. Harding sent her to Europe to investigate immigration and her last public act was to write a report advocating "America for the Americans."



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## BOOK OF THE WEEK

### They Lived in Acadia

BY W. S. MILNE

QUIETLY MY CAPTAIN WAITS, by Evelyn Eaton. Musson. \$2.75.

THIS is the story of Port Royal, chief French settlement in Acadia, from 1691 to 1711, when it passed into the hands of a governor from New England. The colonists and little garrison, deprived of all aid from France, held out bravely till food and ammunition were gone, and surrendering to the British were accorded honors of war and the most generous terms.

This is also the story of a woman who played a prominent part in the history of the colony, a story that has been extracted from French and Canadian archives and vividly brought to life by Miss Eaton. Madame de Freneuse, twice widowed, met again a childhood sweetheart, Pierre de Bonaventure, now in command of the French King's vessels in Acadia. Pierre had a wife in France, but Louise de Freneuse was no ordinary woman, and their old romance flowered anew in spite of the disapproval of the colony. The scandal of their conduct became for years one of the main themes of correspondence between Port Royal and Versailles, but when the colony, abandoned by its king, was in dire peril, the guilty lovers did valiant things. So vividly is the story told, that if it were not for the documentation supplied by its author, one would scarcely believe that the characters were not her sole creations. This book has the breath of life in it, and very nearly succeeds in making noble and heroic what must have been rather a dirty business in its day. Miss Eaton was at one time a writer of film scenarios, which

probably explains the very episodic technique she uses. The story is divided up into nearly ninety chapters, of an average length of four pages. This staccato style of narrative, however, does give the tale pace and directness of attack. You will see it later in the movies, for it was bought for \$40,000 in advance of publication. The story is most readable, except for two things. One is the tendency to emotional soliloquy in disjointed gushes. The other is the bilingual problem. Why should a character be made to say something like "Yes, mon oncle"? Why not "Oui, mon oncle," or, better still, "Yes, uncle"? Once it is accepted that the characters are speaking French, surely it is not necessary to pepper the English with French colloquialisms, unless the French word has no feasible English equivalent. Worse still, because it smacks of a smug condescension, and a priggish desire to enlighten the reader's assumed ignorance, is the occasional tendency to follow the French with an English translation in brackets. These are trifles, however, alongside the author's very real achievement. She has clothed the dry bones of historical facts with flesh—perhaps too much flesh in places—and from the dust of forgotten documents she has conjured up a vivid and convincing story. I particularly like the title, even though I am not sure that it is very appropriate. I suspect that it is a quotation, but I can't place it. The book improves as it goes on, and the chapters telling of the siege and surrender are the most moving in the whole story.



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## PORTS OF CALL

## Motor Skyway in Canadian Rockies

BY ROBERT STEAD

ALTHOUGH the ceremony arranged for July to mark the official opening of the Banff-Jasper Highway was cancelled owing to the war situation, nevertheless this new road is now ready for traffic and will be used by thousands of motorists during the present summer.

Although some newly constructed sections here and there will naturally take a little time to settle down, on the whole the new road is well up to park standard. In spite of the wild country through which it passes, the highway has none of the terrors sometimes associated with mountain roads. It consists mainly of long, straight stretches and easy grades. Changes in direction are accomplished by means of smooth, sweeping curves rather than sharp corners. From the luxury of the modern motor car, breath-taking scenes are revealed in unbroken but ever-changing panorama. The highway not only commands much of the finest mountain scenery in the world, but because its entire length lies in national parks, which are game sanctuaries, the opportunity to see native fauna in natural surroundings is greater, perhaps, than in any similar area elsewhere.

It is doubtful if any mountain road in the world surpasses the scenic attractions which the Banff-Jasper Highway now brings within reach of the motorist. Running through the very heart of the Canadian Rockies—not across but along them; continually in sight of ranges which parallel the road, it follows the valleys of a succession of wild, tossing rivers, skirts age-old and impressive glaciers and the banks of placid, jade-green lakes. Roaring cataracts and rapids, deep canyons, towering, snow-capped mountain peaks, and quiet, flower-bedecked valleys provide a succession of startling scenes on every side. At one point the tongue of the Athabasca Glacier reaches down almost to the highway.

The town of Banff, headquarters of the national park of the same name, located some 85 miles west of Calgary, Alberta, may be regarded as the starting point of the Banff-Jasper Highway. The road leaves Banff at an altitude of approximately 4,540 feet and makes a gentle ascent up the beautiful Bow Valley toward Lake Louise. Points of scenic splendor and inviting sidetrips pass with almost every mile: Johnston Canyon, 16 miles from Banff and a short distance to the right of the highway; four miles further on the junction



MOUNT RUNDLE FROM STONY SQUAW MOUNTAIN ROAD, BANFF.

—Dept. of Mines and Resources.

Saskatchewan. Most important of these is the North Fork, coming in from the north; next, and almost as large, is the Howse River, which comes in from the west and south-west, and was once known as the Middle Fork. The Mistaya, formerly known as the South Fork, or Bear Creek, joins the others from the south, after passing through a remarkable canyon which is accessible by trail from the highway.

Proceeding northward, the motorist will drive along the flats below the mighty wall of Mount Wilson. From certain points one may count as many as twelve waterfalls on this mountain. The Alexandra River, which comes in at right angles from the west, opens a wide valley to disclose at its headwaters the impressive peaks of the Great Divide. Mount Saskatchewan completely fills the space to the west, and Mounts Coleman and Cirrus constitute the eastern wall of the valley. Waterfalls, fed by hidden lakes and glaciers, cascade for hundreds of feet down the precipitous mountain sides.

Ascending from the North Saskatchewan Valley is a climb which has been known for many years as the "Big Hill", presenting an abrupt rise of over 1,000 feet. The motorist now finds himself in a veritable sea of great mountains of the Rockies. To

river joins the Athabasca, under which name it courses all the way to Jasper town and beyond.

Continuing down the highway for another fifteen miles, the motorist crosses the Athabasca River at the roaring Athabasca Falls, and is now within about twenty miles of Jasper. The road is flanked on either side by towering mountain peaks, and winds down the Whirlpool and Athabasca Rivers into the smooth flats of a wide, level valley clothed with poplars and evergreens. About eight miles from Jasper it joins the spectacular road coming down from Angel Glacier and Mount Edith Cavell where the King and Queen spent a pleasant hour during their recent visit to Canada. From here the road follows a winding course to Jasper town, headquarters of the largest national park in North America and a holiday resort of world-wide renown.



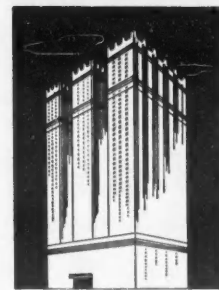
THIS MAP traces the new 186-mile Banff-Jasper Highway which begins at Banff, goes through Bow Pass, down past the Columbia Icefield and ends at Jasper.

with the Banff-Windermere Highway leading down through Kootenay National Park to Kingsgate and the United States; Lake Louise Station, 37 miles from Banff, with the world-famous Lake Louise, a mile high, mirroring the ice-colors of Victoria Glacier about three miles distant on the left. Thus far the road has followed what will become part of the Trans-Canada Highway to Vancouver. A short distance before reaching Lake Louise Station begins the Banff-Jasper Highway proper, and continues the ascent of the Bow Valley almost due north, with Waputik Range and Hector Lake on the west and Mount Hector to the east.

From Bow Lake the road climbs through a broad alpine meadow to the 6,878-foot summit of Bow Pass, from which point it descends into the Mistaya River Valley by easy grades, piercing magnificent stands of original timber. It continues down the Mistaya River Valley past Mistaya and Waterfowl Lakes, which glisten like blue jewels in the emerald setting of surrounding forests. As it skirts Waterfowl Lakes, the road passes within view of Mount Chephren, a great pyramid of rock, before cutting along the base of Mount Murchison to the valley of the North Saskatchewan River, which is bridged just below its junction with the Mistaya. Here is the confluence of the three main sources of the North

the right rises Nigel Peak; to the left, Mount Athabasca; westward from Mount Athabasca, Snow Dome, in the great Columbia Icefield; and beyond this towers Mount Columbia and Mount King Edward. Another ice-capped peak, Mount Kitchener, rears its white crown forward and to the left. Snow Dome is literally the roof of the North American continent, for here meet the watersheds of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Arctic. The highway approaches to within a few hundred feet of Athabasca Glacier. Hemmed in between Snow Dome and Mount Athabasca, this river of ice flows out of the Columbia Icefield on the skyline for a distance of about four miles to its tongue, where it melts to become the source of the Sunwapta River. From the point where it leaves the ice-field to the tongue, the glacier drops about 3,000 feet. Estimated to be anything from 2,000 feet thick, this great ice-cap extends over an area of approximately 150 square miles. Of the 21 highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies, 11 are in the immediate vicinity of this ice-field.

Descending from an elevation high above the boiling canyon, the road winds down into Sunwapta Valley, which gradually broadens out. At Sunwapta Falls a side-road permits a short drive to a thundering cataract in the Sunwapta River. About two miles west of Sunwapta Falls this



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## FOOD

### How Much Will It Cost?

BY JANET MARCH

IT'S no good pretending that we housekeepers are putting our heart and soul into the daily decision between lamb and beef. This toss-up on the menu which has plagued us all for years and years has suddenly become utterly unimportant. If the lord and master looking lordly pushes the piece of steak around his plate and says peevishly "The third time this week" expecting at least a mild apology he'll probably just be told "So what!" Our minds are on other things.

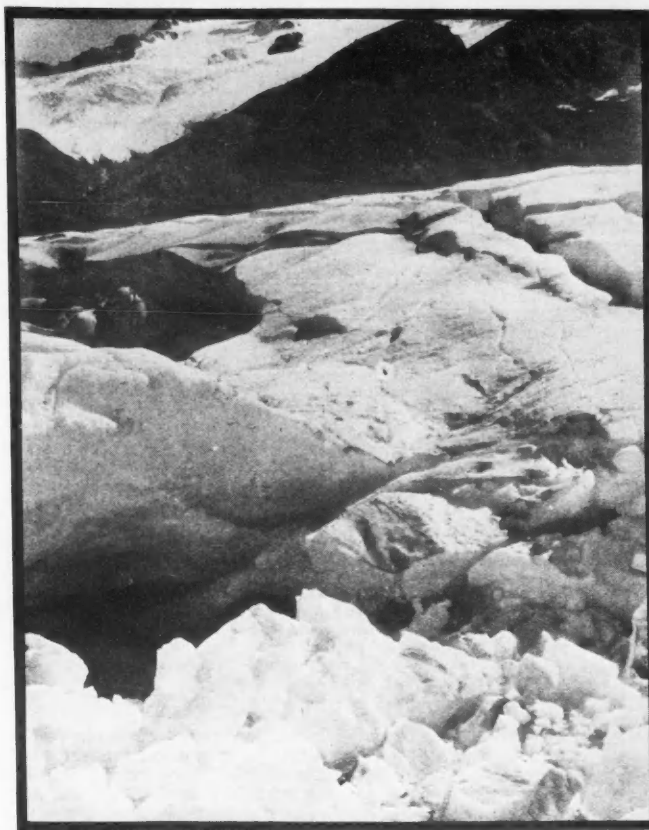
Refugees or evacuees are some of those things. Nearly everyone with a spare bed is acquiring the conscience that goes nowadays with the bed. To take or not to take is the question. All the stories told about the English evacuees come instantly to mind, but of course the people who gave their houses in England had no choice about the personnel. They took what they got and if it was bad they waited for salvation from the adjutor who sometimes arrived before the Crown Derby was broken and quite often not until too late. Today a cable to your friend the Duke, or to your pal, the pub-keeper at the place you spent the summer, will very likely land you with either or both of their offspring. Run over your English acquaintance, the choice is yours.

Rich or poor, owing to the exchange regulations, you will probably have to foot the bills for board. To some this is a drop in the bucket, the real rub being whether even war will make it possible for you to deal with other people's children indefinitely. To many Canadians the idea of helping in this way is a heaven-sent opportunity to do something concrete at last. But in spite of their willingness a lot of people can't afford to do so without pretty careful calculation as to ways and means.

**MISS MARJORIE BELL** of the Visiting Homemakers' Association, and Chairman of a committee formed to investigate the cost of living can help here. The Welfare Council of Toronto published the committee's booklet and it can be had for fifty cents. Of course the extensive research done to arrive at the neatly tabulated figures was not done with refugees in mind. What they wanted to arrive at was the minimum wage on which a family can subsist with some of the amenities of life. All the tables and figures in the book are fascinating to any housekeeper who has wondered for years just where the money went. What is wanted today is the minimum cost for feeding children, for food will be the big whack with prices behaving in a slightly bullish manner.

The figure this committee arrived at for a family of five was \$28.60 a week, so you can see at once that *fillet mignon* and calves' liver are not thrown in. Rent, food, clothing, light, heat, water, recreation, medical care, insurance and savings are \$8.00 of the \$28.60 goes for food. This minimum weekly food list is based on the Canadian Council of Nutrition standard and with prices estimated in the Spring of 1939. The cost per week for a child of two is \$1.24 going up to \$2.15 a week for a boy of sixteen. This estimate allows more than a pint of milk a day per child, one pound of fresh and one of dried fruit a week,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of green vegetables and 1 to 2 pounds of root vegetables in addition to potatoes and tinned tomatoes. The boy of sixteen is only allowed 2 eggs a week though the baby gets 7. The big boy makes up on his allowance of meat which is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pounds a week. Of bread the small child gets 1 loaf a week and the big one 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  loaves. The three-year old gets  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of butter and the sixteen-year old  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pound. These articles of food with a modest allowance of fats, cereals, sugar and cheese complete the list. It is impossible to do justice to the table by quoting a few figures in this way for all the ages in between are worked out as well with their accompanying costs. You can take this as the minimum and add on the sort of things which you always have in your own house and so arrive at the cost. At \$2.15 a week you can't have eggs and bacon every morning for breakfast or out-of-season vegetables and fruits for dinner but you can live and grow adequately in a bomb-free country.

A GREAT many elderly or childless persons are being sporting enough to volunteer to take children. To many of them the modern child's menu is a closed book, and they must be studying diet lists already. The rules aren't really so hard. Fruit juice, cereal, bacon or egg, toast and milk for breakfast. Dinner calls for meat or fish and two vegetables, preferably one leafy one. Stewed fruit or a pudding follows the meat, and there is water to drink. English appetites are pretty dependable and milk and biscuits are nice at four o'clock. Supper seems usually to be the favorite meal probably because there is more room for variety then—scrambled eggs, bacon sandwiches, macaroni and cheese, tomato sandwiches—you have to eat a lot of these because they are filling at the time but not holding—fish pie, almost anything which you would order for your own lunch with milk and stewed, or



ATHABASCA GLACIER, Columbia Icefield, Jasper National Park, Alta. The Columbia Icefield was discovered by Prof. J. F. Collier, a famous alpinist, and Norman Woolley in 1898 when they made the first ascent of Mount Athabasca.

—Canadian National Railway.

fresh fruit and perhaps cookies or a piece of plainish cake. It isn't really hard, and our quantities of fresh fruit are a wonder and amazement to English children. Did you ever price the fresh fruit in Fortnum and Masons? Two shillings per peach and the grapes were almost past computing.

THOSE who are offering homes to children have faced the worst of the expenses when the food bill is considered and taken care of. A child doesn't increase the ordinary overhead of a household much, except with laundry, but of course in time the clothing problem will crop up. Those little boys with bare legs always looked very cunning, if slightly blue, in the London parks in February, but here it would be a clear case of frost bite. The Cost of Living Booklet gives an invaluable clothing guide for all ages. For example a child of three costs \$19.27 annually to dress while a girl of 13 to 16 costs \$48.52. These inclusive figures are broken up into detailed statements in one large table, and again of course these are 1939 prices which are slightly higher now.

We can and will gladly feed, clothe and educate them in this safe land. Whether these concrete things can make up to them for the loss of their own homes and parents—for no one knows how long—is another matter. There may be a good many Ruths this winter in Canada.... sick for home.

She stood in tears amid the alien corn." Perhaps this is a gloomy forecast. Children are amazingly resilient and we may find the song that "Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn."

### Wild Animals

(Continued from Second Front)

lication of the Michigan Conservation Commission, 15,000 deer starved in their yards in Michigan during the winter of 1937-38, because the population had increased beyond the carrying capacity of the deer territory.

Taking the long view, hunting in the area surrounding a National Park, when nature in the Park is left undisturbed, will be as good as or better than it will if predators are eliminated. The number of animals an area will support is determined by its food supply.



"PAINTED STOCKINGS"—The stockings are in the form of a thickish cream which is smeared evenly over the legs. The picture shows a stocking seam drawn with a dark brown eyebrow pencil. Only soap and water will remove the "stockings" and they will not come off by rubbing or rain—or so they say.

ply; under natural conditions with predators present, food, game and predators will be in natural balance, as they were in North America before the appearance of the white man. If by killing predators more game is allowed to develop than is natural to an area, injury to the food supply and ultimately to the game is certain. The only safe policy in parks is to allow nature to carry on undisturbed. That is the experience of the United States National Parks Service, as shown by the following statement of policy:

"As there is no hunting permitted in National Parks or monuments, the Service is not engaged in game management. No distinction is made between carnivorous or predatory animals and so-called 'game' animals in the administration of the wildlife resources by the National Park Service (of the United States). All species of wildlife are protected and are allowed to live their normal lives insofar as is possible commensurate with human use of the parks. The National Park Service law of 1916 states that the Director may 'provide in his discretion for the destruction of such animals . . . as may be detrimental to the use of said parks, monuments, or reservations'. An example of this is when an individual animal becomes dangerous to human life and property. In such a case an attempt is made to live trap the individual and remove him to some other location in the park. Failing in this, the animal is killed. It is very seldom necessary to kill any animals within the National Parks."

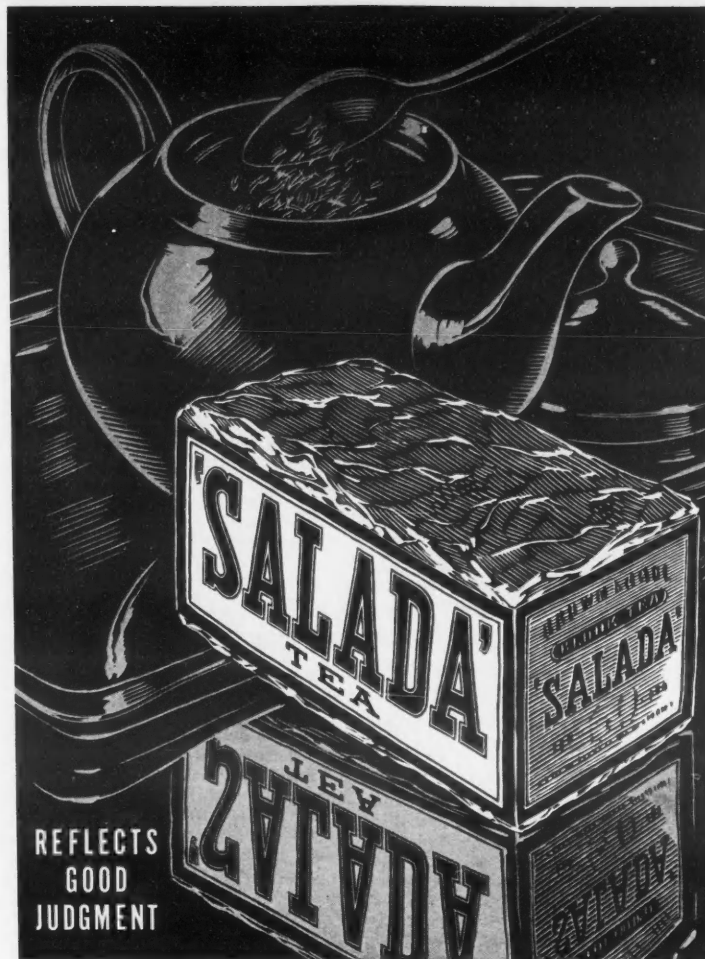
THE disastrous effect of interfering with one element of the wild life of parks has been illustrated again and again. A classical example is that of the disaster of the deer herd in the Kaibab National Forest near the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in the United States. In the eighteen years following the creation of the preserve, 674 cougars and 3,000 coyotes were killed in the area. With the removal of these animals, the deer increased so much that in 1924, it was estimated by a committee appointed to study the situation that there were considerably more than 25,000 or 30,000 deer in the area. G. T. Pearson, a member of the committee wrote:

"The forage situation was appalling. The snowberry, the service-berry and the dwarf ceanothus had been vastly over-utilized. The twigs on the lower limbs of the locust and the aspen were eaten away as high as a buck could reach standing on his hind legs. The cliff rose was dead over large areas because of the excessive use. There was no young growth of any kind, as sprouts were bitten off by the deer almost as soon as they came above the ground. The smaller scrub oaks had been ridden down and all foliage including the terminal buds had been removed.

"A few of the deer were killed for examination. They were pitifully poor and in their stomachs were needles of the fir which deer ordinarily do not eat in quantity unless driven to do so by threatened starvation. We counted more than one hundred deer a day as we rode through the forest. The outlines of their ribs were clearly discernible and this at a time of the year when the animals should have been fat and robust. Many of the does with fawns in a most deplorable condition, and many young had died."

Reduction of the deer herd and cessation of the practice of destroying predators has not yet proceeded far enough to re-establish satisfactory conditions. In 1935 it was estimated that there were still 17,000 deer in the Kaibab herd and that this was still too many to permit the range to recover to a point where it would support that number satisfactorily.

Man can't defy nature's law with impunity and those laws are the same in Canada as in the United States and South Africa. Let us profit by the experience of those countries in the management of our National Parks and make them real wild life sanctuaries.



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# LONDON LETTER

## The Talk Against Chamberlain

BY P.O'D.

London, June 10th, 1940.

SECRET sessions of Parliament must serve some useful purpose, or obviously they wouldn't hold them—there was to have been one tomorrow. But they also serve the not at all useful purpose of starting whole crops of rumors, such as the rumor that part of the next secret session is to be devoted to a concerted attack on certain Cabinet Members considered to be chiefly responsible for the nation's unpreparedness for war.

This is a rumor that a number of London newspapers—notably The Herald, The News-Chronicle, and The Star—have been doing their best to foster and encourage. They are the loudest and most persistent supporters of the Chamberlain-Must-Go movement. But it cannot be said that they are getting much backing from the public, though there is always the retired-colonel type of man, with fire in his eye and knobs on his liver, whose one cure for unwarlike statesmen is, "Shoot the blighters!"

Fortunately, this is not a people with much fondness for heads served up on platters. The good old British way, when a man makes a real mess of his exalted job, is to give him a viscounty or an earldom and push him up into the House of Lords, where he can't do any more harm.

But who is to say that poor Mr. Chamberlain should be condemned even to an earldom? Certainly not the crowds that shouted themselves hoarse in enthusiastic greeting on his return from Munich, that packed the approaches to Downing Street, and brought him again and again to the balcony of Buckingham Palace. Certainly not the House of Commons that cheered his announcement of the Munich agreement, until the historic walls bulged. And certainly not The Herald and the Labor Party generally, who fought every attempt at re-arming as a betrayal of the interests of the proletariat.

### War Machine Speeds Up

One of the things that are apt to make the public rather critical of former Ministers in charge of war-production, is the way the production figures have leaped up under the new men. It seems as if everything had suddenly come to life—like a racing car, that had been rolling comfortably around the track, getting suddenly into top speed and flashing across the starting line.

Seeing the speed the new drivers are getting out of their machines, the public is inclined to ask, with a certain bitterness, what the earlier drivers were dreaming about. The attitude is natural enough but sometimes unfair. People forget that the preliminary tuning-up is a necessary part of the race—though admittedly it can be carried out with too cautious a thoroughness. It apparently has been so carried out in certain phases of the country's war-production. But a lot of good and necessary work was done, for which the public is at present in no mood to give sufficient credit.

A salutary and kindly corrective to this attitude has been supplied by Lord Beaverbrook in the handsome tribute he has just paid to the work of his predecessor, Sir Kingsley Wood. He says that it would be improper to claim all the credit for the increase in aircraft production.

"Sir Kingsley Wood gave us an excellent foundation to build on. I have made full use of his structure. He launched the American program and also the Canadian production. He laid down plans for securing an increase in production at home. In our task today we derive immense benefit from the far-reaching conception which Sir Kingsley Wood formed of our necessities."

It is a characteristically generous tribute—and a fully deserved one.

### Baxter as "Trouble-Shooter"

While on this subject of aircraft production, it is pleasant to record the recent appointment of Arthur Beverley Baxter, of Toronto, to the important post of Controller of Factory Co-operation. What it really means, I suppose, is that "Bax" will be "trouble-shooter" in chief. It is a job for which he is eminently qualified.

Not that he knows anything about machinery. As a frequent fellow-traveller with him on a somewhat decrepit motor-cycle combination, with which years ago he used to spend summer week-ends exploring the South Coast, I can say that there are few men who know less about machines—or are less worried by their ignorance.

My abiding recollection of those jolly but haphazard expeditions is of "Bax" driving with complete assurance along the winding roads of Kent and Sussex, and singing at the top of his tenor voice, while bolts and nuts and small parts of all kinds tumbled out of the machine and came rattling along behind us. In fact, I have always suspected that the chief reason for the singing was to drown the ominous noises behind, and the even more ominous noises that the engine was usually making.

But there is one machine that "Bax" really does know quite a lot about, and that is the great and complicated and endlessly varied machine of human nature. He knows people, and he likes people—perhaps he knows

them because he likes them. In any case, there are not many shrewder or more tolerant judges of his fellow-man than this genial, witty, cynical, but sympathetic Canadian, who has crowded such an immense variety of experience into his less than fifty years.

"Bax" should be a great success in this new and important job. He has the happy knack of getting people to do what he wants—mostly by persuasion. But if a bit of bullying should be necessary, he can do that, too. There is a lot of driving force behind his obvious good-nature. He is a highly competent and vigorous as well as amiable person. It is just the combination of gifts and temperament that the new job seems to require.

### An Old Firm Goes

War brings all sorts of casualties besides the horrible holocaust of human life. Where so much that is noble and precious in the world is being destroyed, it may seem frivolous to draw attention to the passing of the firm established eighty years ago by William Morris. But it played a great part in the artistic history and development of Victorian times. And it is pleasant to look back just now, as a momentary respite, to that leisurely and happy age. They had their troubles and their problems, too, no doubt, but how simple they seem compared to ours! And how comfortably life flowed along!

It was in 1861 that William Morris, poet, painter, architect, printer, weaver, and a lot besides—he took all art for his province—founded a little company to beautify the Victorian home along pre-Raphaelite lines. Rossetti, Madox Brown, and Burne-Jones were associated with him, though Morris was the moving spirit, and finally only Burne-Jones remained with him.

They made stained glass, furniture, textiles, wall-papers, and even embroideries. But their most famous



**WORKERS DONATE AMBULANCE.** On the recommendation of the Works Council, the employees of Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, agreed to forego their annual picnic and instead, subscribed 100% for the purchase of an ambulance to be sent to the British Red Cross. Mr. J. I. Simpson, president of the company, is shown presenting the covering cheque to Dr. Fred Routley, National Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross Society, who accepted the gift on behalf of the British Red Cross Society.

achievements were the Gothic tapestries, which were woven at Merton Abbey. It was there that Morris built his own looms, and did much of the weaving himself—getting up at all sorts of unearthly hours, it is said, so that it wouldn't interfere with his other work.

Such a firm, devoted to a kind of work in which fashions change so quickly, might seem doomed to a brief and rather hectic existence. But Morris was a practical man as well as a visionary and artist. He kept it going to the time of his death in 1896. In fact, he inspired it with such vitality that it has survived until now.

But now the war has killed it—killed it as surely as if it were hit by a high-explosive bomb. It is not perhaps a very important loss, as losses go nowadays. But it is the closing of a pleasant chapter, the end of an institution that had much to recommend it besides the charm and interest of its history—however little one's taste may run to pre-Raphaelite art.

## Norwegian Adventure

BY "FLEET AIR ARM"

*This article is the actual report made by an officer of the fleet Air Arm on his return from an adventurous expedition in Norway, and was communicated to SATURDAY NIGHT by the Naval Affairs branch of the British publicity organization. The time of day is quoted in military style, "1300" is 1 p.m.*

AT APPROXIMATELY 1300 April 27 I took off with two other aircraft in company. On reaching the coast near Molde I saw H-A bursts in the sky in the direction of Aandalsnes. We proceeded in that direction at full speed at about 12000 feet and found a Heinkel 111 preparing to bomb H.M.S. Flamingo which was lying off the town. The Heinkel was 1,000 feet above us. As we climbed towards it, it dropped a salvo of bombs which missed ahead, and then made off towards the south. The enemy had a two mile lead owing to her superior height, but after a few minutes at full throttle I managed to get within range. His rear gunner opened fire on me at 600 yards, but I did not reply until I judged I was 400 yards astern of him, when I opened fire with a long burst which appeared to kill his rear gunner. By this time my number two had caught up and was attacking him from underneath while I was attacking from above and from both beams. As soon as my ammunition gave out I manoeuvred in an attempt to allow my observer, whom I will call Smith, to have a shot at him. However, as my number three had now arrived on the scene and the enemy aircraft appeared to be losing height with black smoke coming from

his port engine I drew away from the fight.

Suddenly, however, without warning my engine quietly petered out; but as I was 11,000 feet I had plenty of time to look around and select a place for a forced landing. The chase and fight had lasted about fifteen minutes and had taken us in a south-south-westerly direction. Neither I nor my observer had any accurate idea of our position. Below there seemed to be nothing but snow and mountains with no sign of any habitation. When we had glided down to 5,000 feet we both spotted what appeared to be a road running along the side of a frozen lake with a few small houses at one end of it, so I decided to land there with my wheels up.

### Running Into Germans

We made a successful landing, and the other two machines circled round us until they were certain that we were unhurt. Then they made off. Not knowing how close we were to enemy lines we set fire to our aircraft, and with the few belongings we had collected started to make our way towards the road. Unfortunately the road was covered with anything from four to six feet of soft snow. It was practically impassable, and we found going on the lake itself was easier although we were often waist high in snow. It took us from 1410 when we landed until 1630 to reach the houses we had seen from the air and which were not more than two miles away.

They turned out to be wooden shacks, and in one of the three we

found some rough beds, a stove and wood, a primus stove, some dirty cooking utensils, matches and a large bag of oatmeal. As we were exhausted after our struggle through the snow we decided to spend the night there and review the situation the following day.

We got both stoves going, made some very fine porridge and had a good meal. Then we studied the map but could not fix our position within twenty miles. At about 1815 we heard a whistle being blown and immediately jumped to the conclusion that a Norwegian ski patrol had found us, but on going outside we saw a figure in grey uniform about two hundred yards away. Leaving Smith at the hut I went towards the stranger, and when I got near was not a little disturbed to find that his uniform had German eagles on the collar, and that he had a large revolver at his waist, and that he appeared to be asking me in German whether or not I was "Deutsch." He could speak no English and I could speak no German, but I managed to understand that he had two friends coming along, and as neither Smith nor I were armed the situation was becoming rather tricky. His two friends then arrived, also both armed, and they all insisted on shaking hands. Smith and I asked them into our hut. One of them, the pilot, was an officer, while the other two were apparently members of his crew.

The language problem was difficult; but we managed to understand that they had been shot down by three British fighters soon after 1400. Then it began to dawn on Smith and myself that they must be the crew of the Heinkel which we had been attacking.

The pilot appeared to be considerably upset because his rear gunner had been killed, and when he asked us what we were doing Smith and I exchanged quick glances and said that we had been in an aircraft which had forced landed owing to engine trouble. Luckily he accepted this statement. One of the crew, too, had a bullet through his elbow and was in considerable pain.

Before the Germans arrived we had observed another building about a mile away which looked to be quite large and well preserved. Giving the excuse that I was going to search for more food I set off for this building hoping to find somebody there, while Smith remained at the hut. On my way I came across a sign post and the name written up in large letters gave us our position exactly. My objective turned out to be a wooden hotel which had been bombed and obviously deserted in a hurry. However there was plenty of food there, with beds and bedding and a telephone, which I could not get to work. I found my way back to the hut carrying a large tin of biscuits and made

## New Jewel Shades

By

Peggy Sage



Put on Peggy Sage's glamorous new iridescent polish and you've fallen heir to ten priceless jewels! . . . AGATE—the shimmering opalescence of pale pink shells on a palm-fringed beach. The subdued lustre of pearls in the sun . . . SEQUINS—iridescent blue-red, deep and vibrant . . . starting at night, sophisticated in broad daylight . . . RED SPANGLE—luminous, star-spangled glamour.

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the Germans understand that Smith and I were going to spend the night at the new residence while they could remain at the old one. I think they realized that they were well within Norwegian occupied territory and they appeared to have no objection to this plan. We left them the tin of biscuits for which the pilot insisted on giving me a packet of cigarettes from their emergency rations, and Smith and I arrived at the hotel shortly before 2100 when it was beginning to get dark. We made some coffee on an oil stove and had a meal of biscuits selected from at least a dozen different tins. At 2300 we retired to bed in the best double room with plenty of warm feather bedding as it was getting very cold. We turned out at 0800 and had breakfast off bacon and eggs cooked in most professional style by myself, Smith making the coffee!

After breakfast we talked the situation over and decided that the nearest point of civilization was twenty miles away and that it was out of the question to try and get there without skis. The telephone was out of action as one of the lines had been destroyed by the bombing. There were several outhouses to the hotel however, and I decided to search these in the hopes of finding some solution to the problem. This took a long time as the doors were all snowed up, but eventually I did find one very ancient pair of skis.

### German Draws Pistol

In the meantime Smith with the aid of his glasses had discovered another group of buildings two or three miles away from the hotel which we decided we must investigate. At this moment, however, the Germans arrived on the scene and seemed quite prepared to settle down at the hotel with us, so we came to the conclusion that one of us must ski to the new collection of buildings we had spotted. Smith had never been on skis in his life, and as I could boast of one trip to Switzerland some ten years ago it was arranged that I should go. Unfortunately the German pilot insisted that one of his crew should accompany me, and we did not feel in a position to argue. In spite of numerous tumbles I managed to outpace the German who was floundering through the snow, and after I had gone about half a mile I had outdistanced him by some two hundred yards. At this point a Norwegian ski patrol, dressed in white, appeared as if from nowhere, halted us and covered us with rifles. I was made to take off my skis and stood there proclaiming loudly I was English. Unfortunately the German also decided to say he was English and after a few moments two shots rang out and he dropped dead. (The Norwegians afterwards stated that he had tried to draw his pistol.) The other shot just missed me, but certainly gave me a scare!

Two or three of the Norwegians then came up and searched me in no uncertain manner. The only thing I had on me which made them at all doubtful as to whether or not I was German was a two-shilling piece with the head of George V on it. Smith, having heard the shooting, now came floundering through the snow to see what was happening and was in grave danger of being shot until I shouted to him to hold his hands up and not to move. He was also searched, and I managed to make one of the Norwegians understand that there were two Germans at the hotel armed with pistols. They captured the two remaining Germans who offered no resistance, and we were taken back to the hotel, where there was a Norwegian who could speak fair English

and our nationality was more or less established.

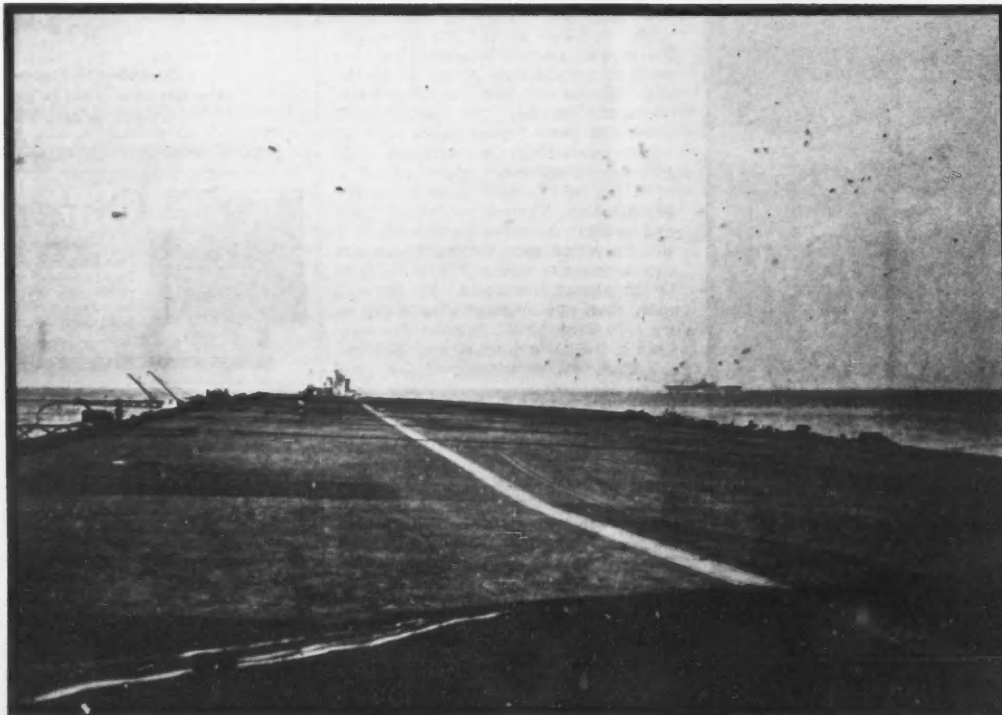
We were each lent skiing boots and a pair of skis and escorted to the group of huts I had originally been making for, which turned out to be one of the rendezvous or headquarters of these ski patrols. There we found three nurses of the Norwegian Red Cross who had been retreating across country on skis from Oslo since the war began. All three girls spoke English, one very well indeed, having a Scots mother and having lived in Edinburgh most of her life. Our nationality was now definitely established and we were well looked after and most kindly treated.

### No Moves by Day

The officer in charge of the patrol made arrangements for an escort to take us and the members of the Red Cross over the mountains to Stryne that night as anybody moving by day was liable to be machine-gunned from the air. Indeed, while the Norwegians were searching us, a Heinkel had machine-gunned us from about 4,000 feet and had dropped bombs at the hotel, all without effect. Unfortunately the escort did not turn up, so it was decided to move without them, the party consisting of Smith and myself, the three nurses and two doctors, and what appeared to be a couple of young local Norwegians. All were on skis except the two of us, but as the crust of the snow froze hard at night we were confident of being able to walk the 21 miles to Stryne. Shortly after 0200 we set out and had an uneventful journey, arriving at about 0730. At Stryne one of the local inhabitants gave us a very fine and welcome breakfast at his house and we were sent on from there by bus to Nordfjord where there was a Norwegian Military Headquarters. After a few hours there Smith and I were sent on by car and motor boat to Aalesund where we arrived at 0130 and found a room waiting for us at the Grand Hotel. The following morning I discovered a Major of Marines and several Naval and Marine officers at breakfast and learnt that there was a party of seamen and Marines stationed there.

They expected to be withdrawn by sea that night, but no ship came. During the whole of daylight hours there was a continual succession of air raid alarms. A few bombs were dropped, but on the whole the town was very little damaged. The following day Smith and I decided to push on to Aandalsnes. We set out at noon in a car provided by the Norwegian authorities and each with a borrowed revolver and ammunition. We had an eventful journey, having to jump out of the car and hide in woods and ditches on numerous occasions to avoid being machine-gunned and bombed. We eventually arrived at our destination to find it being heavily bombed, but managed to drive through what remained of the town safely and reported to Force Headquarters where we were given a very welcome meal, not having eaten since breakfast. Bombing continued until 2200, and at 2300 we joined in the final evacuation of the town.

Our forced landing was at 1400 on Saturday April 27, and we embarked at Aandalsnes at 1100 on Wednesday May 1. During this period we made a very comprehensive tour of quite a large portion of Norway on foot, by car and by boat, and both agreed that it was a lovely country we would like very much to visit again under happier circumstances. But nobody could have been more relieved than we were to find ourselves once again aboard one of H.M. ships on our way back to England.



**WHEN THE NAVY WAS ATTACKED OFF NORWAY.** This photograph was taken from a British aircraft carrier and shows anti-aircraft shells exploding in the air during an attack by Nazi bombers.





FRANCE MOURNS—and a mother prays in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires.

## WORLD OF WOMEN

### Conversations, Utopians and Pocketbooks

THEY Are Talking About—

The crusade of the children from England to Canada—an event no less dramatic in its implications than that other strange Children's Crusade of mediaeval ages. . . . Whether they will be among those privileged to receive into their homes one of these little bits of England. . . . The sacred responsibility of Canadians to give the children the love and care they might hope for their own children if the roles were reversed. . . . The arrival at Rideau Hall of the new Governor General the Earl of Athlone, and the Princess Alice. . . . The Budget, hitherto vaguely thought of as the Government's housekeeping allowance, and now as a gimlet-eyed accountant who breathes on your neck saying, "I want some, too," every time the purse strings are opened—and getting it with a minimum of grousing. . . . What is going to happen to women's fashions next fall now that France, and presumably most of the haute couture, has fallen to the enemy. . . . Of news, or the lack of news, of friends who have been living in France. . . . The latest moves in the Balkans, and their vain attempts to find someone who can explain whether they are a Good Thing or a Bad Thing for our side. . . . The best methods of blitzkriegering the mosquito hordes forming a committee of welcome at the summer house. . . . The youthfulness of the men who wear the blue uniforms of the Air Force. . . . Wendell Willkie. . . . Sultans. . . . New ways of raising money for women's war work. . . . Iced tea and salads. . . . J. B. Priestley's descriptive phrase for the Nazis, "middle-aged Dead-End kids". . . . Cabbages, shoes, sealing wax and kings.

#### Signs of the Times

The attention everyone is giving to knitting and other work of their own fashioning, is reflected in many of the new styles. We hear that many designers are adding bits of knitted and crocheted adornment to all sorts of costumes which soon will be seen around the shops. They may be little blouses or sweaters or just yokes or collars and cuffs. They go beautifully with tweeds. They are just right to bring the splash of color or contrast to a semi-sports dress or suit, and there are going to be some shiny with metal glint that will make the evening sweaters of last year look—like last year.

#### To the Land

One of the most interesting stories to come to our ears lately concerns two people, a man and his sister, who have renounced all the ties that bound them to their former life. It was an easy and gracious life, too, but they have gone "back to the land" and have taken steps to make their decision irrevocable.

The two, who shall be nameless, possessed a modest fortune which enabled them to take an active part in the social life of a city in eastern Canada. As the feminine member of the duo describes it, her most pressing problems were the hiring of a new maid, shopping for a frock, arranging numerous dinner parties, and deciding whether to spend the winter in Bermuda or California. Her brother, no longer active in his profession, spent most of his time at his clubs and in one or two avocations in which he had earned mild distinction. In short, they had as much security as it is humanly possible to have in this rather unpredictable world.

And they were fed to the teeth with all of it.

So they bought three acres of land and a small house not far from a large city. They arranged a trust fund which would provide them with an income of forty dollars a month as long

BY BERNICE COFFEY

as they lived. Then they gave away the remainder of their fortune.

Today they are living in the little house. Most of their food comes from the large garden they planted, and the rest they get by the barter or exchange system among their neighbors. The sister who takes care of the house without outside assistance, says that the days are not half long enough for all the things she would like to crowd into them. Her brother spends most of his time in the garden and carries on the avocations that still interest him keenly. They are happy and fit.

According to the two, the only thing that might endanger their new way of living is the temptation to enlarge their income. They could for instance sell some of the things they grow on their land, but up to now have held out against doing so.

All their friends are watching them and their new life with sympathetic interest. Will they remain content under the restrictions it puts upon them? Is it a quixotic experiment

which they will learn to regret? Or have they found a new road to simple happiness and contentment?

Only time will tell. Whatever the outcome at least it can be said they had the courage of their convictions.

#### Pick-Pocketbooks

Our private ouija board informs us that "pocketbooks" in fact, as well as in name, are soon to return. We mean the sort of thing you wear instead of carrying about in your hand. High time too, when one considers the gargantuan size of some of the handbags seen carried about recently which without much elasticity of the imagination could be called the white woman's burden.

The new bags fit into the pockets, clip onto pockets, slip over the sleeve, or snap or buckle onto the belt. For the coat with slit pockets, for instance, there's a pouch bag which fits into the pockets, its decorated flap outside. You have access to the bag merely by lifting the flap and without taking it out of the pocket.

### Marriage Between Friends

BY ISABEL MORGAN

UNTIL a few days ago our knowledge of the Friends, or Quakers as they are better known, has been limited to vague mental pictures of pretty women in meek grey frocks and bonnets who use "thee" and "thou," the story of John Alden and Priscilla ("Speak for yourself, John") and Herbert Hoover.

Eliminate Mr. Hoover from the picture, add a magnificent turkey and you have as pretty a picture as you could wish to see on the cover of many a magazine at Thanksgiving. But it won't be a true picture of the Friends—at least not as we saw them the other day when we were present at a wedding at the Friends' Meeting House. A Quaker wedding, we might add, is a comparatively rare event in this country since according to the

last census there are but 2,424 of the Friends in all Canada.

The marriage, according to the ancient custom of Friends, was conducted without the leadership of a clergyman. The service consisted largely of silent meditation although anyone was free to speak if, as and when the spirit moved him or her. This will explain why, although the exchange of vows and speeches required not more than ten or twelve minutes, the service lasted about three quarters of an hour.

When we arrived the little Meeting House of the Friends was filled with members, and a quick glance told us none wore the traditional Quaker costume. Pews were arranged in a semicircle which faced a platform banked with pink peonies, blue delphinium, roses and ferns. Nearby was a small organ which remained closed. A Jacobean oak table partly covered by an embroidered linen scarf on which was placed a bowl of mixed flowers, occupied the red-carpeted space in front of the platform. Behind the table a pair of straight-backed wicker chairs, shiny with brown varnish, faced the waiting Friends.

Soon two young men took their places in the empty front pew. One wore a gray tweed suit. The other, a blonde, sun-tanned young man, wore a blue flannel jacket and white flannel trousers. "The groom," whispered our companion with a nod in the latter's direction. The bride's sister was the next to take her place in the same pew—with an encouraging smile at the groom and his friend. Some minutes later she was followed by the bride, a tall, attractive brunette in a pale blue chiffon afternoon frock and a large hat, who entered unattended and seated herself between her husband-to-be and sister.

Almost immediately two elders, a man in non-clerical garb and a woman in a white flannel coat and black straw hat, entered through a door beside the platform and seated themselves in the two wicker chairs. The man closed his eyes. The woman kept hers cast down. The assembled Friends meditated.

#### Reading the Minutes

The silence lasted for several minutes before the man stood up and read from a small loose-leaf notebook that this was a specially appointed meeting for worship during which Arthur Hobson and Eva Arline Booth would exchange marriage vows. He

then handed the book to the woman at his side who rose and read the minutes of the last meeting of the Friends at which it had been decided by the elders that there was no impediment to the marriage.

When she resumed her seat another long period of silence began. Five or six minutes elapsed before the bride's father rose to offer a prayer, and a still longer silence ensued before a man next to us rose to speak of the blessings of marriage.

All of ten minutes passed in unbroken stillness before the groom led his bride to the centre of the open space in front where they stood facing each other with right hands clasped. He paused for a moment before saying in a clear, unhurried voice, "In the presence of God and these witnesses, I, Arthur, take thee to be my wife, promising with Divine assistance to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband so long as we both shall live." After a short pause the bride, looking into her husband's eyes, made the same vow with grave composure.

"As an additional pledge I proffer thee this ring," and as he placed it on her finger she replied, "I accept the pledge."

The pair returned to their seats and everyone continued meditating. Then the friend of the groom rose with a book in his hand and announced that he would like to read a passage "which I know has long been a favorite of Arthur and Arline."

Another long period of meditation ensued before the bride and groom rose and walked to a reading desk to sign a specially prepared certificate recording the event. This was carried by one of the Friends to the man and woman seated at the table for their signatures. The man then read the document aloud to the assembled Friends, referring to June as "Sixth Month", before it was returned to the reading desk.

More meditation, then the man at the table turned and quickly shook hands with the woman beside him. Apparently this signified the closing of the meeting for everyone rose and began to go forward to offer their good wishes to the newly married couple. The meeting immediately took on the aspect of an informal reception as friends clustered about them. The parents of the bride and groom mingled with the laughing, chatting crowd and invited many of their closest friends to add their signatures to the marriage document.

And so these two were married in the manner ordained by the old customs of the Society of Friends. Stripped of all the usual ceremonial, their simple exchange of vows lacked neither dignity nor solemnity. It is doubtful, though, if brides and grooms—other than Quakers—could face with any degree of equanimity two such completely unsupported roles.

#### TRAVELERS

Mrs. Lansing Lewis and Miss Gwynneth Lewis have left Montreal for their cottage at St. Patrick, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bowman Ralston, who have been spending their honeymoon on a motor trip through the Maritimes, have returned to Mont-

real. They have taken up their residence on Van Horne Avenue. Mrs. Ralston was formerly Miss Madeleine Nadine Cooper of Ottawa.

Miss Catherine Wilks, of Langdon Hall, Galt, Ont., Miss Nancy Griffin of Scarsdale, N.Y., and Miss Margot MacDougall of Montreal, are guests of Miss Frances Erichsen Brown at Go-Home Bay on Georgian Bay.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Greenshields have left Toronto for Murray Bay to spend the summer at the Manoir Richelieu.

The Reverend Canon and Mrs. W. Berta Heene, of Winnipeg, are visiting their son, Mr. Arnold D. P. Heene, and Mrs. Heene in Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Cronyn have left for Calgary and the Pacific Coast, with Mrs. F. P. Betts of London.



THIS LATEST CREATION by Guillaume, Elizabeth Arden's hair stylist, has a soft roll in front, is well up over the ears and down in the back, with a shining smooth area over the back of the head. The new ribbon arrangement is not two bows as it seems but a specially designed sliding band, finished at each end with a bow in which nestles a comb to hold it in place.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor of Nassau, The Bahamas, have left for Murray Bay where they have taken a cottage. Later in the summer their daughter, Mrs. F. E. Watriss, of New York, and her daughter, Miss Brenda Frazier, will join them. Mrs. W. deM. Marler has left Montreal for Metis Beach where she will occupy her cottage for the season.

Miss Jennifer Holmes daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Holmes, who spent several years in Ottawa, has arrived in Ottawa from England and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Osborne.

Miss Elunide Carey-Evans of Wales who has been studying at the University of Toronto since her arrival in Canada last autumn, has left to spend several weeks with Professor and Mrs. D. M. Jemmett in Kingston.

Mrs. Gilbert Falconer and Miss Margaret Falconer, of Toronto, are in Saskatoon for some weeks.

Mrs. Philip Toller and Miss Jane Toller of Ottawa are at their summer house at Lake Simcoe.

Hon. Jay Pierpont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, and Mrs. Moffat, now in Rockcliffe, Ottawa,

have been joined by their two children, Edith and Peter, who have been visiting their grandmother in New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McLarnin of Hollywood are occupying the Vancouver house of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Boulton during the summer months. The latter have taken up residence at Englesea Lodge, and will also spend some time at their farm at Langley Prairie.

Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Cook accompanied by Mrs. Cook and their daughter, Miss Pamela Cook, have arrived in Ottawa from Saint John, N.B., and have taken up their residence on Daly Avenue.

Miss Irene Irwin has returned to Montreal from Lima, Peru, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Morkill for four months.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Stobo of Quebec, and their family have taken up their residence for the summer at their country house on St. Foy Road.

Mrs. David S. Yulle has left Montreal for Kentville, N.S., where she will spend the summer. She will be joined later by her daughter, Miss Anne Yulle.

Miss Margaret Wheaton, of Toronto, has left by motor with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wheaton, to spend some time with them in Alameda, California.

Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Fraser and Miss Joan and Miss B. B. Fraser left Ottawa at the end of June for their summer house at Westmeath.

Major F. R. Hawkes arrived in Toronto recently from India, and has joined Mrs. Hawkes at Eastbourne, Lake Simcoe, where they have a house for the summer.

Mrs. Stuart Alexander, formerly Miss Ormonde Lind, has returned to Toronto from Aldershot, England, and is with her mother, Mrs. G. Butler Lind.

Mrs. David R. Ely of Toronto, whose husband Lieutenant Ely, is with the C.A.S.F. in England, has been at Farnham, Surrey, for a month and is now in Scotland.

Mrs. H. F. Hertzberg left Ottawa recently for North Hatley, Que. She was accompanied by her daughters, Miss Dagmar and Miss Thea Hertzberg, who will be the guests of Mrs. W. Bergland. Mrs. Hertzberg will return to Ottawa.

Mrs. Frank Vehslage of New York and her two children have joined Mrs. Gordon Shaver of Toronto, the former's mother, at Beaumaris, Muskoka, where Mrs. Shaver has taken a house there for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Chapman of St. Catharines and their two children are spending the summer at their house, "Lokota Lodge," Lake Joseph, Muskoka.

Mrs. G. McNeillie and her daughter, Mrs. Leonard Lumbers, of Toronto, have gone to de Grassi Point, Lake Simcoe.

Mrs. D. M. Hogarth and Miss Margaret Hogarth have left Toronto for their summer house, "Mardon Lodge," Barrie, Ont.

Mrs. Frank Stead of Vancouver, has been the guest in Ottawa of Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. J. G. Mackinley; in Toronto, of Mrs. W. G. Lumbers, and in Oakville of Mrs. Ryland New.

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## THE BACK PAGE

### So You're Going to Get Married!

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S BEEN ages and ages since I attended a wedding, so I suppose I've got out of touch with things. Here I've been imagining that brides still went in for Juliet caps and pearls and orange blossoms, and shower bouquets of sweetheart roses and lily of the valley. It wasn't till I picked up a copy of *The Bride's Magazine* that I discovered how far I'd fallen behind the current trends.

*The Bride's Magazine* is simply crammed with hints and tricks for modern brides. I've assembled the

#### HILL PRAISE

I HAVE come to live on a hill  
Where the winds blow  
Out of a high bare sky,  
Now quiet and low,  
Now cheering aloud like a host,  
Now carrying snow.

The lights of the town are far  
Below me here,  
But the light of the North Star  
Shines to me clear,  
The lamps of the tower of night  
Are burning near.

I lived in the valley before,  
But soon found  
That the sky was narrow and bore  
Far from the ground.  
I will live with the sky at my door,  
By the winds walled around.

KENNETH MILLAR.

most exciting of these and any bride who doesn't want to turn up at the church looking like an old dowd had better start taking notes.

"A cute little black-haired bride," *The Bride's Magazine* notes, "was dressed in coral satin crepe. . . As the gown blushed and the Bride blushed she made her cap blush too by shaking pink powder into the crown of exquisite lace."

It's just an idea, and you can carry on from there as far as you like. There doesn't seem to be any reason why the whole bridal party shouldn't have exquisite caps too, complete with powder in assorted shades and sifter tops. And when the merry head-shaking procession marches up the aisle in a storm of matched cosmetics, that will be a sight to see. *The Bride's Magazine* doesn't suggest anything for the groom but it might be a kindly idea to supply him with at least a canister of dusting powder. He'll be shaking anyway and that will give him something to do with his hands.



YOU CAN'T GET THEM DOWN. This British Tommy seems to have plenty of wind left on his return from France.

IT'S when we come to the Bride's bouquet, however, that old-fashioned tradition gets a real kick in the pants. Flowers are out. It's herbs this season. "One bride went to the altar carrying an all-green bouquet of pungent myrtle," my authority says. For the bridal attendants the writer suggests wreaths of thyme and cotton lavender, with garlands of the same herbs.

The idea isn't just pungent. It's darned practical. Everybody knows that the traditional bridesmaid's bouquet is a total loss once you get it home. But if you could chop it up with the salad, that would be something. As for the bride's bouquet there's no reason why we shouldn't get right into the vegetable kingdom now we're so close to it. A shower bouquet of trailing water-cress centred by three perfect love-apples (tomatoes, if you must know) would be both novel and symbolic. And if, when the moment came for tossing it over the balustrade, our laughing bride should aim it straight at mean old Cousin Lucy who sent her that pair of bargain book-ends, who could blame her?

OH DEAR, there are so many ideas I'm afraid I'll never get them all down in time to help you with your problem. However, here's one that we can hardly afford to overlook. "If you like a touch of fantasy in your decor," says *The Bride's Magazine*, "It's fun to fill a bird-cage with artificial flowers." I don't know what the bride is supposed to do with this, except perhaps carry it up

the aisle. Then the little flower-girl could carry a flower-basket filled, for novelty, with Baltimore Orioles. Are you tempted?

THE trouble with weddings in the past has been that there's been too much of the solemn spirit of Hymen about them and not enough of the high exuberance of Mardi Gras. "A shop in Pittsburgh," my magazine says, "has been spreading joy through the town because they are selling 'Rainbow Rice.'" So why shouldn't you have Rainbow Rice at your wedding? Why should Pittsburgh have all the fun? Rainbow rice is just as pretty as confetti and has three times the projectile value. And if the bride will just stop that cute headshaking for one minute I'd like to drop a word of advice in her ear. The reason that rice pudding has never spread joy among grooms, or anybody else, is that it looks like rice pudding. So if you want to keep romance alive, serve him on that first evening in your new home a Rainbow Rice pudding garlanded with smilax—or if you prefer the modern note, ringed in pungent myrtle. You'll see how dazzled he'll be. In fact if he doesn't look as though he'd been hit over the head with a rolled copy of *The Bride's Magazine* I'll be very much surprised.

Dear, how I've been running on. And now it's nearly noon and not a thing ready for lunch. . . Velma, boil up some tapioca, will you, the red, white and blue kind. And garnish it with rosemary and rue and little Union Jacks.

### Alarm Clock Lovers

BY PENELOPE WISE

I MAY as well admit that while engaged in my tasks in the garden, I like to sing. The varying rhythms of the numbers in my repertoire adapt themselves nicely to the changing tempo of weeding, raking, cultivating, and so on. The music is for me at least the expression of a contentment I find in the work. At the safe

ing similarity in the theme of these songs. They nearly all express an unwillingness on the part of the lover as he warbles beneath his beloved's window to let the girl have her sleep out.

"Awake, awake, the morn will never rise  
Till she can dress her beauty at your eyes,"

Davenant urged his mistress, closing with the injunction that she begin the dawn by getting up and bestirring herself. *Begin the dawn, forsooth.* "Begin it yourself and see how you like it," I hope the girl had spirit to retort.

"Hark, hark the lark at Heaven's gate sings,  
And Phoebus 'gins arise"

runs the song in "Cymbeline," indicating that it cannot be later than four or five o'clock in the morning, and this singer closes too with the exhortation that his loved one shall spring out of bed at this untimely hour:

"With everything that pretty bin,  
My lady sweet, arise."

Even the charming compliment implied in the penultimate line cannot blind us—or the lady, I hope—to the fact that if the singer has his way, she will have had far too little sleep.

Coming on through the centuries and my repertoire, we find Kathleen Mavourneen's sleep broken in upon in the same way.

"The lark from her wings the bright dew is shaking,  
But Kathleen Mavourneen is slumbering still."

The young man complains unreasonably. Why should she not? No doubt up late the night before, owing to the well-known proclivity of lovers to philander in the moonlight, is she thus to be forced to burn the candle at both ends? "Why dost thou slumber,

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thou queen of my heart," he continues, laboring the point. All these alarm clock lovers dwell upon the irrelevant point that the lark is up and about. The lark, they should reflect, got to bed early the night before.

Stephen Foster, it is true, exhibited a little more compunction. "Sweetly she sleeps, my Alice fair" he tells us, and goes on:

"Let her sleep, I pray, while her dreams are bright,  
And a smile is about her lips."

But a moment's reflection will show that this consideration is only apparent. How could his Alice fair or anyone else sleep with a quivering tenor of all voices the least soothing—manipulating its high notes beneath her window? A good full baritone or honest basso profundo would be less trying.

"Flow gently, sweet Afton" does, it is true, suggest a tender thoughtfulness in this regard. "My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream. Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream." In spite of his regrettable instability as a lover, I like to think that Burns' attitude here was sensible and sound, and that almost alone among the songsters he shows some concern for his Mary's well-being.

This sort of thing (you can develop

the theme indefinitely from your own repertoire) explains the unfortunate tendency of true love not to run smooth. The inevitable strain of sleep thus curtailed will take its toll in frayed nerves and fatigue. Alice or Kathleen or whatever her name is will begin to show the irritability that is bound to result from insufficient rest. Doubts, misunderstandings, quarrels will begin to mar the harmony which should exist between lover and beloved, and which would continue to exist if the girl were allowed to repair her wasted tissues with adequate hours of rest. Let the lover remember that all too soon marriage will bring its responsibilities, and Alice or Kathleen will have to get up to prepare his morning coffee and toast and send him off to the office betimes. In the meantime, let the girl have her sleep out.

### THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.